

Bomb Kills 39 at U.S. Beirut Embassy

Part of Building Falls; Over 120 Hurt



The U.S. Embassy in Beirut after a huge bomb blast brought down the center-front portion of the seven-story building.

Walesa Detained by Polish Police And Queried About Warsaw Trip

WARSAW — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, was detained by police Monday and released after nine hours of questioning, his wife Danuta said.

She said that Mr. Walesa had been summoned to appear at the Gdansk police station Tuesday morning. Mr. Walesa was detained in the northern city of Olsztyn, 130 miles (209 kilometers) north of Warsaw, as he was driving from Gdansk to the capital.

Mrs. Walesa said that the police questioned her husband about the purpose of his trip. Mr. Walesa later returned to his home in Gdansk, where he had set out with his close friend and the family priest, Father Henryk Jankowski.

■ **Sought to Lay Wreath**
Earlier, John Kifner of The New York Times filed the following account from Warsaw:

The Polish police took Mr. Walesa into custody by pulling his

car off the highway from Gdansk, while he was traveling to Warsaw to lay a wreath on the Warsaw Ghetto monument.

The police stopped Mr. Walesa's car near the provincial capital of Olsztyn, according to an American network television crew following him. The crew members were also held for two hours and their video tapes confiscated.

Last week, Mr. Walesa was held for five hours of questioning after he had issued an announcement that he had met with the fugitive leaders of the Solidarity underground who have called for demobilizations on May 1.

Mr. Walesa had told Western reporters that he intended to have a news conference in Gdansk on Monday, presumably about the May 1 demonstrations.

The brief communiqué that Mr. Walesa issued, describing the meeting between himself and the hunted leaders of the underground, said they had "discussed in detail the

country's present situation and coordinated their stand."

Mr. Walesa has said that he intends to meet again with the underground, despite the close surveillance the authorities have been maintaining on him. His wife and other members of his circle have also been called in for questioning.

Father Jankowski, the parish priest, for the Gdansk shipyard, had also been detained. "This is another of their gestures of national accord," said Father Jankowski after his release. "They stop people from going about their normal business and try to implicate them in God knows what."

Father Jankowski said that he had been questioned for five hours, but declined to give any details.

Mr. Walesa's household said Monday morning that he was traveling to Warsaw to lay a wreath on the monument to the Jewish fighters of the Ghetto uprising. He was stopped at about 11 A.M.

U.S. Agrees To Sell Israel Plane Parts

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has informed Israel that it can buy American-designed components for a new fighter aircraft to be built in Israel, State Department officials said.

The administration's decision, announced Sunday, was seen by Israeli officials as aimed at gaining

increased Israeli flexibility in the negotiations on the withdrawal of troops from Lebanon.

Moshe Arens, the Israeli defense minister, said the decision was "good news."

"I am grateful to the president of the United States, and particularly grateful to the secretary of state, George Shultz, who I know has worked hard to bring about this release," he said.

Israeli diplomats said Mr. Arens had been pressing the administration for approval to buy the components in recent weeks because of the need to sign contracts allowing production of the Israeli fighter to go ahead.

Mr. Arens also said he hoped the decision was "an indication of an improvement in relationships, and I hope it is also an indication that in the near future as well, whatever embargo there may be on the F-16 aircraft to Israel will be lifted."

President Ronald Reagan surprised the State Department by stating recently that the administration would not allow contracts to go ahead for the sale of 75 U.S. F-16 fighters to Israel until Israeli troops were out of Lebanon.

The formal approval of the F-16 sale has been delayed since last June, at the outset of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Delivery of the planes is not due until 1985, but Israeli officials said the continued withholding of approval makes them more expensive because of inflation.

Moreover, the Israeli said that linking the F-16 sale to the Lebanon situation, the administration was doing what it had said it would not do — use military assistance as a lever to achieve political gains.

The Israeli first sought approval to allow U.S. companies to provide components for the Israeli fighter plane months ago.

But the matter was held up, they believed, because of the continued Israeli presence in Lebanon and opposition from American aircraft companies. These companies were said to oppose U.S. cooperation in producing a high-performance plane that could compete with U.S. fighters for sales in other countries.

American officials would not disclose the names of the companies involved or the possible value of the contracts.

The components, which are to be used in the flight controls and manufacture of the wings and tails, are for the Lavi, which Israel hopes to test fly in 1985.

Israel has said the Lavi would replace the American-made A-4 Skyhawks and F-4 Phantoms and the Israeli-built Kfirs in the 1990s. It will be powered by a Pratt & Whitney engine under license from

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INSIDE

■ Marcos reportedly has been arrested by the Filipino military on charges of aiding subversives.

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■ Turkey has called on Western governments for help in preventing attacks on Turkish diplomats by radical Armenian groups.

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■ Chinese authorities killed four Vietnamese agents who crossed into China, Beijing radio said, while in Cambodia visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang accused Vietnam of destabilizing Southeast Asia with its attacks on China.

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■ Philadelphia is trying their best to keep the race issue out of the mayoral primary campaign.

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■ OPEC members believe they are winning their fight to keep oil prices stable.

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■ TOMORROW
In India's Punjab, citizens are rising that with the protest movement is being swept toward communal clashes reminiscent of the deadly recent violence in Assam. Insights.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — A car bomb devastated the center section of the seven-story U.S. Embassy here Monday, and the authorities said that 39 persons were killed and at least 120 were wounded.

An internal security police official said that the 39 deaths had been confirmed nine hours after the explosion, which occurred at 1105 GMT.

The official, who declined to be named in accordance with government regulations, said at least five victims were Americans, and that six Americans were still unaccounted for. Eight of the dead were confirmed to be Lebanese, he said, and the other 26 were unidentified.

Of the wounded, the official added, there were at least 22 Americans and 98 Lebanese.

Many of the victims were said to be Lebanese passers-by and visa applicants.

One police spokesman said the dead included an American employee of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

U.S. military personnel said one marine and two soldiers also were among the dead, but doctors said they counted the bodies of six U.S. marines at the morgue of the American University Hospital.

The explosion was the worst attack against a U.S. target in Lebanon, and a pro-fragile terrorist group claimed responsibility.

The U.S. Marine commander, Colonel James M. Mead, said people were still trapped in the rubble and that rescue efforts were under way. The U.S. ambassador, Robert Dillon, was trapped briefly, but escaped with minor cuts.

President Ronald Reagan said in Washington: "This criminal attack on a diplomatic establishment will not deter us from our goals of peace in the region. We will do what we know to be right."

He called the attack "a vicious terrorist bombing" and a "cowardly act."

Mr. Reagan said that his special Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib, and Mr. Habib's deputy, Morris Draper, would press forward with attempts to negotiate the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, part of Mr. Reagan's peace effort. The president reiterated his desire for Lebanon's government to be strong enough to provide a safe environment for its citizens.

A police officer at the explosion scene said an estimated 300 pounds (136 kilograms) of explosives were hidden in a Lebanese police car and detonated by remote control in the embassy driveway. There is no fence separating the embassy from the sea road along which it is situated.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon said a Moslem suicide terrorist drove the car and that it had diplomatic license plates.

A group called Modern Holy War claimed responsibility, telling the newspaper al-Liwa: "This is part of the Iranian revolution's campaign against imperialist targets throughout the world. We shall keep striking at any imperialist presence in Lebanon, including the multinational force."

The same group had said it carried out a grenade attack on U.S. marines in Beirut on March 16, slightly wounding five men.

The group, which the police say



United Press International
Stunned bystanders outside the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, where one body still lay amid the rubble of the explosion.

The attack was the bloodiest in recent years on U.S. interests in Beirut. In 1976, the U.S. ambassador, Francis Meloy, and an economic counselor at the embassy were killed.

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Habib and Draper missions are continuing."

Mr. Habib and Mr. Draper were in the presidential palace five miles (eight kilometers) away at the time of the explosion. But Mr. Draper's wife, Roberta Horning, an editor for NBC television, was visiting the embassy at the time of the explosion and he raced to the compound to search for her. A U.S. marine said she was taken to a hospital with cuts on the temple.

Mr. Dillon said President Anwar Gemayel and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan of Lebanon had expressed shock and condolences over the blast. "Both feel like I do," he said, "that we cannot let this stop our work."

Of his own experience, Mr. Dillon said: "I was standing up with a telephone in one hand and a T-shirt in the other, preparing to go jogging, when all of a sudden my office collapsed around me."

Mr. Dillon said he found that he could not move after the explosion.

"Then the staff removed some pieces of rubble from on top of me," he continued. "I walked out of a broken window, down a few floors and out."

The blast, at 1:05 P.M. local time, brought down the front of the central wing of the building and blew a large hole through the ground floor visa section in the northern wing.

An Associated Press reporter said the center section, from the ground to the roof, collapsed like a layer cake and a body could be seen dangling from the fifth floor.

Two other wings of the embassy were still standing, although they sustained heavy damage.

Witnesses said the explosion was caused by a car bomb in a vehicle parked in the circular driveway or just beside the embassy, in West Beirut's predominantly Moslem Ein Mousa neighborhood.

The blast came 17 hours after an unknown assailant fired at a U.S. marine on Beirut's southern outskirts. The shot pierced his trousers but did not hit him. He fired back 10 times — the first time the marines have returned fire since arriving in Beirut in September. A French soldier was injured Sunday night in a grenade attack only 15 minutes before the attack on the marines.

Beirut has a grim record of assaults on embassies, usually with large quantities of high explosive, often stored in cars. A year ago, 11 people died when a booby-trapped car blew up at the French Embassy gates. In December 1981, the Iraqi Embassy was destroyed with the loss of about 60 lives.

In Washington, Senator Barry Goldwater, an Arizona Republican, said the United States should recall its marines from Lebanon. But Senator John Tower, a Texas Republican, said the bombing should not affect the U.S. commitment to Lebanon.

"I think it's high time we bring our marines back," said Mr. Goldwater, a member of the Armed Services Committee, in a Senate speech. "I think we're headed for trouble."

But Mr. Tower, asked to comment, said: "I do not see this as deterring us from our effort to bring peace to the Middle East.... If the act of one or a small group of terrorists could deter the United States from pursuing a policy that is correct then I think that would do almost irreparable damage to any efforts by the United States to influence the course of events."

Reagan Saved Money Under New Tax Rules

1982 Return Shows Wealthy Have Gained From Rate Reductions

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ronald W. & Nancy D. Reagan, occupations President and First Lady, saved about \$44,000 in federal income taxes because of legislation adopted under Mr. Reagan, an analysis of the Reagans' 1982 tax return shows.

In addition, the Reagans, whose net worth is estimated at \$4 million to \$5 million, benefited by a tax saving of about \$4,000 that resulted from an adjustment in the law since he took office but for which he was not directly responsible.

The Reagans' tax return, signed Thursday and distributed Friday by the White House, provides new information about their finances and generally reflects a continued conservative approach to tax matters.

It also shows that, despite a promise last year to be more generous with charitable donations, the Reagans' tax return shows they gave away only a few thousand dollars, to \$15,561 on a total income of \$741,253. The president's salary is \$200,000 a year.

The return tends to confirm two important seemingly contradictory predictions:

• The well-to-do have indeed gained far more than the average citizen from the fairly ambitious reductions that have been made in tax rates since Mr. Reagan came to office.

• The well-to-do are likely to pay more in taxes than they did before.

The calculations of the effect of the president's policies on his personal taxes were made Friday afternoon, with the aid of a computer by a partner in a major accounting firm. He asked that for professional reasons, because of

the limited time available, he not be identified.

Soviet Arms in Syria Pose Questions for West

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Syria's expansion of ground, armored and air forces and the installation of SA-5 missile sites manned by Soviet soldiers raise two questions for United States and other intelligence services.

Are military developments in Syria part of a countdown to another Israel-Arab confrontation? Or is the improvement in Syria's military position because of Russian arms transfers simply a means of re-establishing the Soviet Union's presence in the region?

There is general agreement among Western intelligence sources that there are no signs that Isra-

el, as the Kremlin has alleged, is preparing for a spring offensive against Syria. On the contrary, there are indications that the Israeli high command would like to reduce its troop commitment to Lebanon, possibly by thinning out

forces in the Chouf mountain in the north.

This would be a calculated risk, highly placed Israeli sources say, because of the reorganization and strengthening of Syrian ground and air forces that has accelerated since last summer's fighting in Lebanon.

The Syrian reinforcement has

been more than balanced, military sources say, by Israel's construction of extensive bases in southern and central Lebanon. These include helicopter landing pads, tank parks, radar installations, barracks and airstrips.

These are intended, intelligence sources say, for both the support of the approximately 30,000 Israeli troops in the country and as staging areas for reinforcements in case of war.

Syria deploys six armored and two mechanized infantry divisions armed with 3,800 to 4,000 tanks. Two divisions have Soviet T-72 tanks, the most modern Russian tank in general service, and deploy the long-range 125mm gun as divisional artillery.

Israeli fighters and fighter-bombers destroyed close to 100 Syrian aircraft in the fighting last summer. Intelligence officers in Israel and among NATO allies report that the majority of these aircraft have been replaced with later-model MiG and Sukhoi fighters and fighter-bombers.

The SA-5 surface-to-air missile batteries are the most significant military addition to Syria's strength. In a war they would give Syria the capacity to destroy Hawkeye airborne-warning planes that are central to the Israeli Air Force's command and control system.

Israeli sources put the SA-5's range at 300 miles (480 kilometers). Western analysts put the range of the missile at about 155 miles. Even at that range, however, the missiles could reach out into the eastern Mediterranean to engage aircraft of the U.S. Sixth Fleet should a Middle East war develop into a conflict involving the United States.

U.S. and Israeli sources say the Russians are very sensitive about the missiles. They have emphasized to the Syrian high command that the SA-5s, the first to be deployed outside the Soviet Union, will be under Soviet control in a crisis.

The missiles' deployment has been in accord with Syria's defensive strategy. One battery covers the Sea of Galilee surface-to-surface missiles believed to be in southeastern Syria. Another has been deployed in the north in the Homs area from which, Israeli sources said, the missiles could cover ships and aircraft operating from Cyprus. Other batteries are placed to defend Damascus.

In each case the batteries are protected by short-range surface-to-air missiles.

Syria's major weakness in the present situation is the dispersion of forces. There are about 30,000 troops deployed in the Bekaa Valley, another 3,000 in the mountains of Lebanon and 5,000 more in the northern Bekaa and near Tripoli.

To present a real threat to Israeli forces, intelligence sources said, there would have to assemble a major force including a large proportion of those in Lebanon.



COCONUT BREAK — A man drinks from a coconut as he sits on the roof of a storm-damaged house in Thare, Tahiti. Nearly 25,000 people were reported homeless after a hurricane last week. French soldiers distributed tents, food, hammers and nails.

WORLD BRIEFS

NATO Leader Expects French Aid

PARIS (UPI) — Although the French armed forces are outside the NATO military command, France likely would "quickly" join the Western allies if there were a threat from the Warsaw Pact, General Bernard W. Rogers said Monday.

"If there was a confrontation between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, I believe the political forces of France would make the decision very quickly to join us," General Rogers said at a luncheon of the Anglo-American Press Association. The general has served since 1979 as supreme allied commander of NATO forces and commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in Europe.

On another touchy question facing NATO, General Rogers appeared to consider sharing responsibility with Britain over NATO weapons based in Britain. He said he would accept a "dual key" under U.S.-British control if necessary. "I want those weapons on British soil," he said.

Talks on Soviet-China Pact Hinted

TOKYO (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has offered China an agreement guaranteeing nonuse of nuclear weapons, a senior official in the Japanese Foreign Ministry said in parliament Monday.

Yoshiyuki Kato, director-general of the ministry's European affairs bureau, said Mikhail Kapitsa, a Soviet deputy foreign minister, referred to the offer when he visited Tokyo last week. Diplomatic sources said they believed the offer might have been taken up at talks in Moscow in March to discuss normalizing Chinese-Soviet relations.

Last week, Mr. Kapitsa offered Japan an agreement guaranteeing nonuse of nuclear weapons if Tokyo maintained its nonnuclear policy. Japan rejected the offer, saying that a nuclear-armed nation had a duty not to attack nonnuclear countries and that such a pledge would not be effective without concrete guarantees.

U.S. and Mexican Officials Meet

MEXICO CITY (AP) — The United States and Mexico opened two days of high-level talks Monday with both sides stressing the need to strengthen economic ties while minimizing their profound differences over Central America. The discussions are the first major ones since President Miguel de la Madrid took office in December.

Donald T. Regan, the U.S. treasury secretary, set the tone for the meeting by saying that the economic recovery under way in the United States would help ease Mexico's economic crisis. "Part of our success will be your success," he said.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor also spoke, but made only brief references to Central America.

Bonn Protests Border Incident

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl Monday telephoned the East German leader, Erich Honecker, to demand an explanation for the death of a West German citizen under police questioning in East Germany.

In protest at the incident, Mr. Kohl declined to meet a visiting East German Politburo member, Günter Mittag, Bonn's minister for internal German relations, Heinrich Windelen, said the case might prevent a planned visit here by Mr. Honecker later this year.

East Germany meanwhile reaffirmed that the man, 46-year-old Rudolf Burkert, died of a heart attack while being questioned at a frontier crossing into West Berlin on April 10. A West German postmortem confirmed that Mr. Burkert had suffered a heart attack but that he also had head injuries.

Attenborough Shifts on Premiere

LONDON (UPI) — Sir Richard Attenborough Monday revised his decision not to attend segregated South African premieres of his Oscar-winning film "Gandhi," saying he would go if the government opened all performances of the film to all races.

"The condition is that the government of South Africa open every performance of 'Gandhi' to all races throughout the film's entire run without requirement for any cinema to apply for a permit," he said.

Mr. Attenborough, who produced and directed the movie that won eight Oscars, originally planned to attend the segregated premieres even though he said Thursday he felt "very uncomfortable about it." However, after being condemned by anti-racist groups, members of the Gandhi family and his own union, Mr. Attenborough had decided against making the trip.

For the Record

VIENNA (Reuters) — The Yugoslav Communist Party leader, Mihajlo Ribicic, arrived in Bucharest Monday for talks with the Romanian president and Communist Party chief, Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian state news agency said.

NEW YORK (UPI) — Suburban railroads serving 90,000 commuters in southern New York state and Connecticut returned to full service Monday after a six-week strike ended with an agreement by union leaders and management to submit their dispute to binding arbitration.

BERLIN (UPI) — Piotr Wintogrodzki, 22, a Polish militiaman, was sentenced by a West Berlin court Monday to five years in prison for hijacking a Polish airliner, which he was supposed to be guarding, to the Tempelhof U.S. military airport Nov. 22.

MONZA, Italy (Reuters) — The trial opened here Monday of five senior company officials charged with responsibility for the 1976 Seveso pollution disaster, but was adjourned until May 11. Lawyers for both the Italian town of Seveso and the Swiss owners of the chemical plant where an explosion occurred, Givaudan, a subsidiary of the multinational Hoffmann-La Roche, requested the delay.

CORRECTION: Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the former UN high commissioner for refugees, was incorrectly referred to as the Aga Khan in the People column of the April 16-17 editions of the International Herald Tribune. The prince is the uncle of the Aga Khan.

Israel to Buy U.S. Jet Parts

(Continued from Page 1)
ready approved by the United States.

Mr. Shultz had been reported by State Department officials to have sought to end the delay on the sale of the F-16s on the ground that this would only stiffen Israel's resistance to political concessions in the negotiations with Lebanon on a troop withdrawal.

But State Department officials said Sunday that given Mr. Reagan's public linking of the F-16 sales to the pullout, it was very unlikely the F-16s would be approved before there was a withdrawal, or at least an agreement.

In a U.S. television interview, Mr. Arens said Sunday he did not know when the negotiations would be concluded, but added, "We've made a lot of progress and I think there's probably optimism both in Beirut and in Jerusalem at the present time."

17 Die in Ganges River

United Press International
NEW DELHI — A boat carrying about 50 Hindus from a religious ceremony on the banks of the Ganges River capsized, drowning 17 persons, news agency reports said Monday. The boat was taking mostly women and children back from a temple close to the Hindu holy city of Benares, 450 miles (720 kilometers) southeast of New Delhi.

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Romanian Questioned by Austrians

VIENNA (Reuters) — A

Romanian sent home by Britain last month was being interrogated by Austrian police Monday pending a decision on whether to grant him political asylum, an Interior Minister spokesman said.

The spokesman said Stanislaw Papusci, who is at a refugee camp south of Vienna, could not speak with outsiders while his interro-

gation was in progress. Mr. Papusci, 29, arrived in Austria on April 6 aboard a train, destitute and without a ticket, after traveling from Romania via Hungary.

The police said they had held Mr. Papusci in the western Austrian town of Wels and later transferred him to the Traiskirchen refugee camp after he had asked for asylum.

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The International Herald Tribune and the High Council of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Navigation of Spain invite you to Meet the New Spanish Government

May 30 and 31, 1983 in Madrid

The election of a Socialist government in Spain is of particular significance to the international business community. After initial steps characterized more by pragmatic moderation than by left-wing ideology, the government of Felipe Gonzalez is being closely watched to see whether it will succeed in restoring economic health to the country.

To help senior executives of foreign companies assess the prospects for their activities and investments in Spain, the International Herald Tribune and the High Council of Spanish Chambers of Commerce have organized, with the cooperation of the Spanish government, a conference on

MAY 30, 1983

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW SPANISH ECONOMIC POLICY

Felipe Gonzalez, President of the Government

Fernando Morán, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Luis Velasco, Secretary of State for Commerce

José Álvarez Rendueles, Governor of the Bank of Spain, Miguel Ángel Fernández Ordóñez, Secretary of State for Economy and Planning

PANEL OF SPANISH AND FOREIGN BANKS

Chairman: Rafael Temes, President of the Spanish Private Banking Association

"New Spanish Economic Policies," to be held May 30 and 31 at the Palace Hotel in Madrid.

The conference will be addressed by President of the Government Felipe Gonzalez and other members of his government most directly involved in formulating and implementing the policies that will affect business in Spain. Additional presentations will be given by bankers, businessmen and trade union officials.

Each session will be followed by a question and answer period and simultaneous English, French and Spanish translations will be provided at all times.

To register for this exceptional international conference, please complete and return the registration form below today.

MAY 31, 1983

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Carlos Schiappa, Minister of Industry

Enrique Moya, President of the National Industry Institute (INI)

FISCAL AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY

José Víctor Seville, Secretary of State for Finance

Gerardo Burgos, Director General of Foreign Transactions

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Chairman: Adrián Pizca, President of the Madrid Chamber of Commerce and Industry

LUNCHEON ADDRESS

Speaker to be announced

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Nicolás Redondo, Secretary General of UGT

Marcelino Camacho, Secretary General of CCOO

SOCIAL POLICY

José Almudra, Minister of Labor and Social Security

Return to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office
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Please enroll the following participant for the conference to be held May 30 and 31, 1983 in Madrid. The participation fee is US\$575 or the equivalent for each participant.

Please invoice Check enclosed

19-4-83

Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be retained in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before May 16. A cancellation fee of US\$150 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations made by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee. Substitutions will be accepted at any time.

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A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. Reservations must be received by May 23.

Philadelphians Keep Race Out of Campaign

Mayoral Primary Shows Whites Accept Power-Sharing With Blacks

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphia bears a strong ethnic and racial resemblance to Chicago, but unlike Chicago's mayoral race, the one here is a contest between two candidates doing their best to keep racial passions from flaring.

"It simply isn't politically expedient in Philadelphia to exploit race," said Bert Lasky, executive director of the Fellowship Commission, a local civic group that recently held a news conference in which Frank L. Rizzo, the white former mayor, and W. Wilson Goode, 44, the black former city manager, pledged not to inject race or religion into the Democratic primary campaign.

Philadelphia is a typically unmettled, big-city melting pot, which has endured its share of racial divisiveness in recent years. Both camps take it as a given that on May 17 the vote will break heavily along racial lines in a primary in which about 44 percent of the registered Democratic voters are black.

But the dialogue of this campaign has been almost entirely devoid of racial code words, and the temperament of the electorate seems as cool as Chicago's was hot.

In a sense, Philadelphia has already had its Chicago. It went through a period in the late 1970s when blacks, after generations of electoral slumber, became angry about back-of-the-hand treatment from City Hall and started registering to vote in unprecedented numbers.

The results have been dramatic. In the last four years, Philadelphia has seen its first black city council president, its first black school superintendent and its first black city managing director and has elected about a

dozen young, independent black legislators to the city council and state general assembly.

"We just don't have to rabble-rouse anymore," said Chaka Fattah, 26, a state legislator from West Philadelphia who broke into politics registering blacks to vote against a 1978 charter amendment that would have permitted Mr. Rizzo to seek a third successive mayoral term.

"The race issue is very subdued now," he said. "It's not part and parcel of the everyday campaign."

"When I'm out in the ethnic white wards, I pick up a sense of resignation about the idea of a black mayor," said Ed Schwartz, a progressive white community organizer running for an at-large city council seat. "The attitude almost seems to be, 'Well, it's inevitable.'

With blacks in the political mainstream and whites growing more accustomed to the idea of sharing political power, a third factor has helped to keep the lid on in Philadelphia: the personalities and strategies of the candidates.

Mr. Goode projects a no-nonsense, businesslike image. In reaching to blacks and whites, he comes across as tough on crime, eager to work with downtown developers and mindful of the concerns of all neighborhoods.

Mr. Rizzo, 62, is all personality, full of charm and fire and eager to lay down what he considers a false image as a racial polarizer. "When it comes to human rights, I'm a stand-out liberal," he has said.

Despite Mr. Goode's 15-point lead in the most recent television poll, Neil Oxman, his media adviser, said he believes "we've got a two-point race on our hands."

As he sees it, the candidates start with irreducible bases about equal in size — Mr. Goode with the black vote plus the 10 to 15 percent of the white vote that is vehemently anti-Rizzo, and Mr. Rizzo with the white ethnic vote.

"We're both going after maybe 10 percent of the white vote that is persuadable," Mr. Oxman said.

The fight for that vote has been an old-fashioned political brawl, with each slashing away at the other's record. Mr. Rizzo's camp believes that Mr. Goode entered the campaign with an inflated, goody-goody image, and that he is ripe for a fall.

Mr. Goode has been hammering Mr. Goode for being No. 2 man to Mayor William J. Green, who earlier this month announced that the city is facing a \$39-million deficit and proposed modest increases in the property, wage and business taxes.

Mr. Goode also claims that since the "Goode-Green" administration succeeded him in 1980, crime has gone up, trash collection down and "the only thing they've done on economic development is to cut ribbons on projects I started."

Mr. Goode replies that as mayor Mr. Rizzo enacted the largest tax increases in city history, left his successor with a budget deficit of more than \$100 million, operated City Hall as a patronage house and stood idle while the city lost nearly 100,000 jobs.

Mr. Goode recently called Mr. Rizzo a "national embarrassment" after Mr. Rizzo had called Mr. Goode a "big zero."

But, to the relief of just about all Philadelphians, neither man is calling the other a racist.

Racial Gains In the U.S. Seen Abroad

Foreign Papers Cite Election in Chicago

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

PAPERS — Harold Washington's election as the first black mayor of Chicago drew wide international press coverage and many commentators around the world cited his victory as a sign of racial progress in the United States.

The lesson of Chicago, despite the harsh words of the campaign, "wrote the Paris daily newspaper Le Monde, "is a happy one not only for the Democratic Party, but for democracy itself."

But most newspapers also highlighted the bitter racial divisions that marked the contest between Mr. Washington, a congressman, and Bernard E. Epton, a lawyer and businessman, who is white. "Americans," London's conservative Daily Telegraph said in an editorial, "have witnessed an election they might better try to forget."

El País, the influential Spanish paper, seemed typical of the overall foreign press coverage when it commented: "Undoubtedly, the results of the election are a positive thing for the U.S., but in the background there is a troubling residue."

Newspapers outside the United States often pay a good deal of attention to developments in American party politics, but only rarely do they pay close attention to local elections.

Many papers highlighted the election of the first black mayor of America's second-largest city and others considered the effect the campaign would have on the 1984 presidential election.

In Africa, the election was a major story, according to the editors of two major papers in Nairobi.

"We had stories all along following the campaign," said Gideon Muriso, assistant managing editor of The Daily Nation. Mr. Washington's victory, he noted, received front-page coverage in The Daily Nation.

Frank Ojiambo, deputy news editor for The Standard, said Kenyans "closely followed the various activities that preceded the election, mainly through wire reports and the Voice of America."

In France, several newspapers, particularly Le Monde, gave Mr. Washington's victory a prominent place on their front pages, and the election was major news in Italian newspapers and on television.

In West Germany and South Africa, the story was reported on many front pages, usually in short items. In Spain, news of the election tended to be covered in long articles on inside pages.

Many newspapers, like Le Matin et Libération, the Paris daily of the non-Communist left, emphasized the growing importance of black voters in American politics. Die Welt, a conservative West German paper, said the election "demonstrates the newly won self-confidence of the colored voter in the U.S.A."

Le Figaro, a conservative Paris daily, noted, "The blacks won because they mobilized themselves."

The harshly racial character of the campaign also received much attention. Le Figaro's correspondent said a U.S. election campaign had "never been so deliberately racist," while The Times of London called the election an "expression of the white flight that has made Chicago a city of residential apartheid."

"Obviously," he said Sunday, "only in the cases of the North American citizens have members of the security forces been detained."

The U.S. attorney general, William French Smith, left San Salvador on Saturday after pressing local officials for greater action in the murders of four churchmen, two labor officials, a free-lance journalist and a young vacationer, all Americans.

From the pulpit of the Metropolitan Cathedral in San Salvador, Archbishop Rivera y Damas said:

"Poll Says U.K. Voters Favor Early Election

London — A majority of British voters would prefer the next general election to be called sooner rather than later but almost half remain undecided about how to vote, according to a public opinion poll published Monday.

The poll, conducted Saturday for Independent Television News, gave the Conservative government 48 percent, the opposition Labor Party 36 percent, the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance 12 percent and others 4 percent. It found that 51 percent of the electorate favored an early election but that only 55 percent had made up their minds about which party to support.

Washington Post and N.Y. Times Are Each Awarded Two Pulitzers

The Associated Press

Post and The New York Times each took two awards in the 67th Pulitzer Prize journalism competition. Columbia University announced Monday.

Thomas L. Friedman of The Times and Loren Jenkins of The Post shared the award in international reporting for their coverage of the massacre at the Sabra camp in Beirut. The feature photography award for a series of pictures of victims and survivors of the massacre at the Sabra camp in Beirut.

Loretta Tofani of The Post won the special local reporting award for her investigation of rape and sexual assault in the Prince Georges County, Maryland, Detention Center.

Nan Robertson of The Times won the feature writing award for her account of her struggle with toxic shock syndrome.

Manuela Hoelterhoff, arts editor of The Wall Street Journal, won the prize for criticism.

Richard Locher of the Chicago Tribune was awarded the prize for editorial cartooning.

Pulitzer Prizes for literature were also announced Monday. Alice Walker, the first black woman to win the Pulitzer for fiction, received the award for her novel, "The Color Purple."

Russell Baker, a The New York Times columnist, was awarded the Pulitzer for his autobiography "Growing Up." Mr. Baker's previously won a Pulitzer in journalism for his column.

The general local reporting award went to the staff of The Fort Wayne (Indiana) News-Sentinel for their reporting on "Night, Mother," by Marsha Norman.

for its "courageous and resourceful coverage" of a flood that devastated the town in March 1982.

Bill Foley of The Associated Press received the spot news photography award for a series of pictures of victims and survivors of the massacre at the Sabra camp in Beirut. The feature photography award for a series of pictures of victims and survivors of the massacre at the Sabra camp in Beirut.

Susan Sheehan won the nomination award for "Is There No Place on Earth for Me?" The prize for musical composition was awarded to "Three Movements for Orchestra," by Ellen T. Zwilich.

Miss Walker's novel, published in 1982, is the story of Celie, a teen-age bride with a family in the rural American South, and Nettie, her sister, a missionary in Africa.

The award in the history category went to "The Transformation of Virginia, 1740-1790," by Rhys L. Isaac. For distinguished volume of verse, Galway Kinnell won for his "Selected Poems."

Claude Sitton of the Raleigh (North Carolina) News & Observer received the award for distinguished commentary.

Manuela Hoelterhoff, arts editor of The Wall Street Journal, won the prize for criticism.

Richard Locher of the Chicago Tribune was awarded the prize for editorial cartooning.

The award for distinguished editorial writing went to the editorial board of the Miami Herald for a campaign against the federal detention of illegal Haitian immigrants.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Jordan's Door Slams

President Ronald Reagan wants to believe that King Hussein's resounding "no" to negotiations with Israel only means "not yet." He wants to believe that the rejection of his approach to peace by the Palestine Liberation Organization was engineered by a few radicals and might yet be undone. But it is hard to imagine that Middle East politics can soon create a better climate for the compromise Mr. Reagan was trying to sell. More likely, another chapter in the Arab-Israeli conflict is now closed, with fateful consequences all around.

King Hussein, the region's preeminent survivor, has wriggled through another tough round. He spared himself the prospect of trying to establish himself, in Egypt, as the faithful heir of Nasser's pan-Arabism. Only then could he escape the ideological stranglehold of the PLO and break ranks with the Arab League. When President Jimmy Carter then proposed a multicontry negotiation to create a Palestinian "homeland" linked to Jordan, Sadat instantly understood that the Arab group would always defer to the extremists in its ranks. He went to Jerusalem alone.

From Camp David on, the United States and Egypt begged the Jordanians and Saudis and Gulf states to follow, and pointed a path by getting Israel to promise a "full autonomy" that might evolve into a Palestinian homeland.

But the Arab kings, lacking Sadat's inner strength and war credentials, did not dare. To this day, they think their domestic peace could not survive such a deal with Israel. To deflect the energies of Arab radicals, they bow to a PLO that they themselves ostracize and sustain.

Reasonably enough, after Israel's assault in Lebanon dramatized the impotence of the PLO, Mr. Reagan tried the Camp David formula one more time. Israel's colonization of the West Bank showed that the time for dividing the territory is short and that Jordan is the essential party to any deal. King Hussein showed a reluctant interest, but only if the Saudis and Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, gave him cover. When they demurred, he slammed the door. Americans, for all their zeal, will not soon find the key.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No Simple Recovery

The recovery is now under way in America. The economy is clearly beginning to expand again. Last week's figures on industrial production are the latest evidence of it. But it is a good deal less certain how long this expansion will continue.

The last cycle of sustained growth ran four years, from 1975 to early 1979, when the recent pattern of short rises and retreats took hold. While there is always a tendency to look to the last cycle for guidance in the next one, the 1975-79 recovery is a poor model. It began too fast and generated too much inflation. Beyond that, there are two important differences between the economy of the middle 1970s and the present one.

Exports have become a more important part of American prosperity, and they have fallen much more sharply in this recession than they did in 1974-75. At the same time, interest rates are higher and Americans are much more aware of their implications.

Export performance gives Americans more reason than ever to pay attention to conditions in the rest of the world. Prospects in Western Europe and Latin America are far less promising than in the United States. As long as the European and Latin economies remain stagnant, they will continue to exert a heavy drag on any American recovery.

The United States has the responsibility to

lead the other governments of the industrial world toward a joint policy for economic recovery. But whether it has the political will or skill to do it remains an open question. If not, the likelihood prospect for the United States is a prolonged period of stop-go-stop growth of the sort for which Britain became notorious in the 1960s. In the British case, it was generally foreign exchange crises that forced the stops. In the United States, it would probably continue to be credit and interest rate crises similar to those of 1980 and 1981.

The world, over the past two decades, has invented a new kind of economy — and done it without much thought to the implications. This new economy has brought unimagined prosperity to many countries, including this one. But it depends upon gigantic flows of trade and money that lie utterly beyond the conventional control of any one of them. The Reagan view to the contrary, this economy will not work well with no governance at all. Left to itself, with weak policy direction or none, it will slide again into stagnation and worse; that is the message of the past four years' experience.

The world has invented this new economy without yet having devised a way to govern and guide it. That, essentially, is what a sustained recovery will require.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Benign Nationalism

[The movie "Gandhi"] is more than the story of one man. It reminds us that two powerful principles of political organization have largely shaped our age: imperialism and nationalism. Postwar history has been in many ways the product of their clash.

In the Marxist analysis, unlike life, both are mere forces, not the embodiment of human dreams. Imperialism is viewed as a last greedy grab for resources and markets to prop up a dying capitalism, while nationalism is an important distraction from cultural working-class solidarity.

No one who studies the story of Gandhi and the end of British India can for a moment credit such nonsense. The story is incomplete without human passions, and those passions are well portrayed in "Gandhi." The greatest of British victories was not Irwin, with whom Gandhi argued over the salt monopoly, or Mountbatten, who directed the handover of power, but Lord Curzon.

And Curzon, though unseen, is a part of the story; for he was the greatest apologist of imperialism. As he prepared to leave India in 1906, Curzon urged his successor in British India "to remember that the Almighty has placed your hands on the greatest of his ploughs, in whose furrow the nations of the future are germinating."

His only aim, he said, had been "to feel that somewhere among these millions you have left a little justice of happiness or prosperity ... a dawn of intellectual enlightenment or a stirring of duty when it did not exist before ... Let India be my judge."

In time India was his judge, and its judgment was that the Sahib's rule, even in its lofty paternalistic vision, could not satisfy the thirst for independence. Yet who can read Curzon's words unmoved?

In Gandhi, long after Curzon's day had passed, Indian nationalism found a leader of generous vision, the prophet of a benign nationalism that absorbed and built upon the imperial tradition it overthrew.

—Syndicated columnist Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

Profiting From the Spill

Shortly before the start of the conference to decide on action to counter pollution from the damaged Iranian oil wells, Teheran's ambassador to Kuwait declared that his country would not repair the damage until Iraq paid compensation for the harm it had caused. It is Iran's clear objective to bring home to the Arabs that their financial support of Iraq's war effort could have unpleasant consequences for them, and to derive as much national profit as possible from the environmental disaster.

—New Zürcher Zeitung (Zürich).

FROM OUR APRIL 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Historic N.Y. Hotel Closes

NEW YORK — The historic Fifth Avenue Hotel has been closed forever, and with it has gone the famous Amen Corner, for more than a quarter of a century the headquarters of the state's Republican Party. Work on tearing down the handsome Corinthian structure will begin once to make way for a monster office building. The officers will show you the bench where General Grant used to sit, evenings and smoke; the table where President Lincoln sat when he was staying at the hotel; the dining room chair where King Edward sat when he was Prince of Wales and as such visited America in 1850. No other hotel ever entertained so many distinguished visitors.

1933: Protest by a German Jew

BERLIN — Professor James Franck, Nobel Prize winner in 1925 and holder of the Iron Cross, has resigned as professor of experimental physics at the University of Göttingen to protest the persecution of Jews by the Nazi government. Mr. Franck's resignation is noteworthy because, as a Jewish volunteer who fought at the front for more than four years in the German Army during the World War, he would be exempt from expulsion from the university faculty on the basis of the new anti-Semitic civil service rules. But, he explained, he did not care to take advantage of any privileges as long as members of his race are being treated as citizens of an inferior order.

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The Warsaw Uprising, 40 Years After

By Leopold Unger

Bрюссель — April 26, 1943. B was the eighth day of the ghetto uprising. "We are fighting for life and for death ... The end is near. But as long as we have weapons we will fight, we will defend ourselves. We know we will all die, but this you must know: One day, someone will pay for our blood."

ZOB, the Jewish military group, may have sent other messages from the inferno, but none has survived. A few weeks after that message was sent, on May 16, the world was informed of the message sent from Warsaw to Berlin from SS General Jürgen Stroop to SS Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler: "Es gibt keinen Judentum in Warschau mehr" — the Jewish quarter in Warsaw no longer exists.

The action began on Palm Sunday, April 18, when SS troops and military groups made up of Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Latvians and Polish collaborators took up positions around the ghetto. The following day — in honor of Hitler's birthday — a battalion of Waffen SS entered the ghetto at 6 A.M. The Germans were met with rifle bullets and grenades.

The Jews were fighting back. Members of the "master race" were dying under their blows. The ghetto was struggling for its dignity. The Polish population of Warsaw, long accustomed to seeing Jews die silently, was at first too busy preparing its miserable Easter holiday to understand the noise from the ghetto area. Some Poles came out to watch the ghetto burn. But some courageous ones risked their lives to help the Jewish fighters in the ghetto, where each building had become a redoubt, each street a battleground.

General Stroop then received the order to use all means available to end the ghetto uprising, to wipe out the remaining 70,000 or so of the approximately 400,000 inhabitants it once held. He ordered his cannons to fire until every building, every wall had been destroyed; he sent his planes to pound the rubble and his tanks to roll through the ruins. He sent flame-throwers to burn anything that moved, and had poison gas pumped through cellars and sewers.

The ZOB command post fell to the Nazis on May 8, when Modestow Arielewicz, the commander of the Jewish fighting group, and his wife and about 100 comrades killed themselves.

The death of the ghetto was effectively the end of more than a thousand years of Judaism in Poland. It became the symbol of the murder of more than three million Polish Jews.

On May 16, General Stroop ordered that the great synagogue on Tumackie Street be destroyed.

Nearly 40 years later, it was with the inauguration of another synagogue in Warsaw that commemorations were opened to commemorate the Jewish uprising. More than 1,000 Jews from 30 countries — nearly half of them from Israel — have arrived to take part.

The ghetto uprising was the most heroic episode of the Holocaust," said Stefan Grayek, president of the International Federation of Jewish Combatants, and one of the last survivors of the ghetto insurection. "It is perfectly normal that representatives of the Jewish nation and the Jewish state should be present to remember their own history and pay homage to their own heroes."

Mr. Grayek is the leader of the Israeli delegation to Poland; his attitude is understandable. But there

is an embarrassing political aspect to the observance. Several Polish leaders, who include those responsible for the wave of anti-Semitism that engulfed the country in 1967-1968, have given their support to these ceremonies.

Falling victim to their own propaganda, the Polish rulers believe there is a powerful Jewish lobby in the world and they hope to use it to help the military regime find a way out of its international isolation and financial mire.

The sudden admiration of Polish military leaders for Jewish combatants adds some weight to Alexander Sokołowsky's dry comment about communist leaders: "They like only the dead."

Dr. Marek Edelman, the last living leader of the ghetto uprising, has refused to participate in the Warsaw ceremonies.

"Forty years ago," declared Dr. Edelman, a cardiologist who still lives in Poland, "we fought not only

for our lives, we also fought to live in dignity and freedom." He said that to join the official observance of the uprising, in a country that finds itself "overshadowed by degradation and oppression," would be "a betrayal of our struggle."

Dr. Edelman is not alone in opposing the ceremonies. Yet, many Jewish leaders and a number of Israeli experts disagree with him.

"We respect Dr. Edelman's decision," said one of these experts, who asked not to be named. "But we feel that future generations would not understand our not being present in Warsaw. We are not fooling ourselves about the real motives behind the Polish authorities' sudden shift in attitude toward Jews. But that doesn't disturb us."

"It was in Poland, in 1968, that Europe saw its last anti-Semitic purge, and the military coup in 1981 was carried out to the rhythm of anti-Semitic slogans. And even now Jews have been deprived of

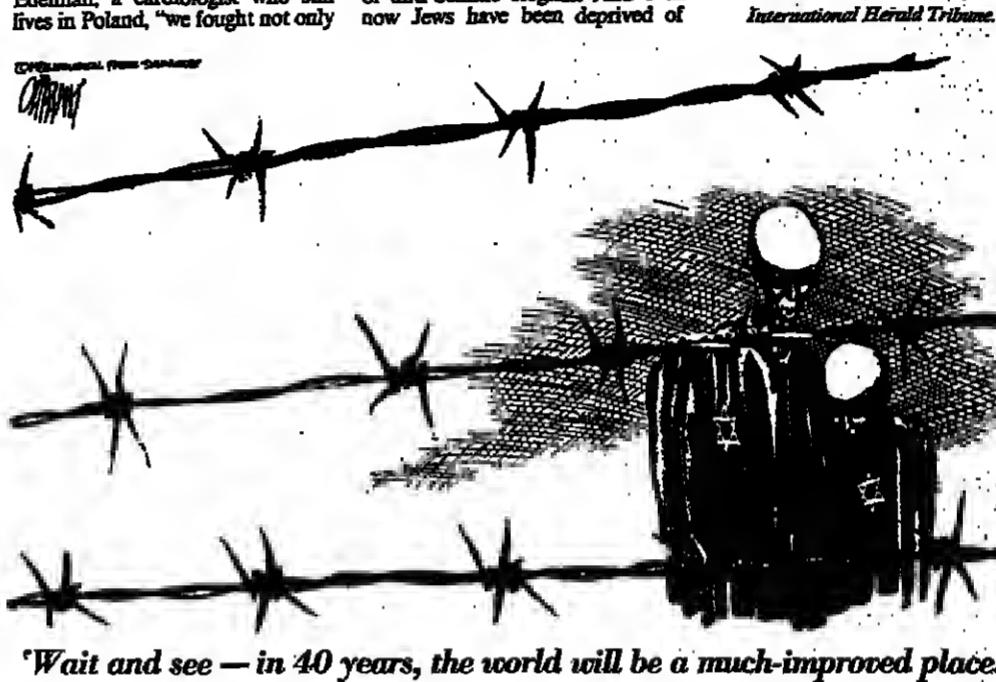
any right to an ethnic or religious life in Poland. We know that, and we also know that it would be absurd for us not to take advantage of any opportunity to show that we still exist."

"We do not intend to turn our presence at the commemoration into a political event," the expert said. "But the voice of the Jews must be heard."

Forty years ago, world opinion chose to ignore the facts of the genocide. A member of the Polish national parliament-in-exile in London, Samuel Zygielbaum, committed suicide to draw attention to the cause against the Jews.

He wrote in a note that he left: "I cannot continue to live while the Jewish population of Poland is being wiped out. I hope that those who survive will be able to live in freedom with the whole Polish nation in a world of liberty and socialist justice. I am certain that such a Poland can exist and that such a world will be."

International Herald Tribune



"Wait and see — in 40 years, the world will be a much-improved place."

On Surviving After the Holocaust

By Charles Fenyesi

WASHINGTON — At night I fight back. But the Nazis are again more numerous, and once more I am a child on the run — with forged papers, another identity. Capture is a matter of time. Death is a release — what else can they do to me? Besides, after nearly 40 years, the nightmare is familiar. But will it ever go away? Am I stuck with the memory all my life?

When will I overcome my anger with my children for leaving food on their plates? Will I stop resenting people who never knew real hunger — that "full, nonstop toothache in the stomach"? And, damn it, must a wisp of smoke from the far end of a lovely meadow remind me of the crematoria?

I must not react to individuals I dislike with conjectures about how they might behave if ordered to shoot people. Even for a moment it is ridiculous to think of my best Gentile friends as the kind of people who, if such a need ever arose, would surely hide my family in their attics. I did not choose them as friends because of that. Or maybe I did. I prefer heroes and other crazies to sober bookkeepers.

I am as courteous as my colleague, a Southern gentleman, when at 9 in the evening, a stranger insists on reading on the telephone long excerpts from her epic poem on Auschwitz. It is in Hungarian, my mother language and her. In one coat after another, she mourns her twin babies. I ask about her son who is alive, here and now. She cites her duty to remember — and mine.

I represent an urge to shout, "Shut up, already!" in the White House press room when Menachem Begin toasts an American president with a 15-minute lecture on the meaning of the Holocaust.

Can the slaughter in Europe of

six million men, women, and children be the factor in deciding policy?

As a reporter, I listen patiently, objectively. Writing a story on the Pentagon, returning Nazism art to Bonn

promise conjure up the ghost of appeasement in Munich?

We all strike our own bargains. In the spring of 1944, in the provincial Hungarian town of Debrecen, my mother offered God a deal: She would keep the Jewish law only if her mother came back alive. My grandmother did not return from Auschwitz, and my mother stopped saying her prayers and declared the dietary laws null and void. When ordered to wear the six-pointed star of shame, my father, never before much of a Jew, took me for a walk through the neighborhood to pride our pride in the Star of David.

The trick is to remember and to forget, to continue and to start anew, from one's particular family. I exist in our resemblances. Who would I be without calling the roll of relatives buried, hanged, shot? Each time my wife gave birth, I heard them whisper, "Everything will be all right." I kept thinking that my grandmother prompted my son at his bar mitzvah.

The Talmud rules that if a funeral procession runs into a wedding party, the wedding party has the right of way.

I am in all assemblies.

The author is a staff writer for The Washington Post Magazine.

promise and nonviolence are tacit. For nearly two generations, the fashion has leaned to a show of force, Mao-style. Franz Fanon, the revolutionary, argued that violence was not only a means but an enabling goal, and he inspired some of America's black-power leaders in the 1960s.

Others understood the essence of Gandhi's message, that the struggle is for dignity. Willingness to use force, however justified at times, is in itself demeaning. In the United States, Martin Luther King knew that, and in Poland it has been the central purpose of Solidarity.

A better sense of this universal human need would make it easier to find ways to deal with conflict in Central America, in Africa, and perhaps between the superpowers. Gandhi's insight outlives Mao's.

The New York Times

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Intolerance

Regarding "Theological Bases" (Letters, March 30):

Mr. Betts of Cairo is right. There is no reason why non-Jews must accept Jewish or, more precisely, Zionist beliefs. There is also no reason why non-Christians should accept Christian dogma. Be careful, Mr. Betts. Most people in Egypt and throughout the world have not accepted "Christ's mission." More often than not, it is the Christian who is the infidel.



CLASSICAL ROCKER — Mstislav Rostropovich, the Russian cellist who directs the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington, was cheered on by Imelda Marcos, left, wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, as he danced to a rock tune at a reception in Manila, where the orchestra has been performing.

Pan Am Plan for Link to Taiwan Draws Veiled Threats From China

By Tracy Dahlby
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China and the United States, whose relations already are seriously strained, may be headed for another skirmish over plans by Pan American Airways to reopen its air link with Taiwan in June, according to diplomatic sources here.

China has heatedly protested the move by Pan Am, which is the only U.S. carrier serving the Chinese mainland. The Chinese protests are seen by informed sources as a veiled threat of retaliation that could disrupt Chinese-U.S. air traffic.

Beijing, however, is likely to stop short of any action that might seriously impair its burgeoning economic ties with the United States, the sources said.

The Chinese objections follow a recent Reagan administration decision to grant Pan Am permission to three flights a week to Taipei. Pan Am gave up that route in 1979 to serve what then appeared to be a potentially more lucrative link with Beijing.

The financially troubled U.S. carrier is believed to be operating the Beijing route, which it opened in 1981, at below capacity and has reportedly said it would reactivate its service to Taiwan for purely economic reasons.

Western diplomats, who declined to be identified, said the dispute "is one of the dark clouds hanging over the relationship" between Beijing and Washington. It comes at a time when ties have been badly frayed over American arms sales to Taiwan, a series of trade wrangles and political defections to the United States.

A Chinese move to suspend Pan Am's landing rights in Beijing, sources said, "would throw the U.S.-Chinese civil air agreement into the dirt." Under the 1980 pact the United States would almost certainly retaliate by revoking reciprocal privileges in the United States for the Civil Aeronautics Administration of China, the country's state-run airline.

But no one here thinks that Beijing wants to let things go that far,

at least for the moment. A serious falling-out in bilateral air transport agreements would complicate business travel to and from China and hamper Beijing's bid to earn foreign currency by promoting foreign tourism.

Diplomatic analysts here speculate that China might take a series of intermediate steps to symbolize its displeasure, including a slowdown in local crews' ground service, refueling and luggage-handling for Pan Am flights.

Tensions between the two countries have been worsened by Beijing's severing of all official cultural and athletic ties with the United States for 1983, following the Reagan administration's decision earlier this month to grant political asylum to the Chinese tennis star, Hu Na.

While the granting of asylum touched off a stream of anti-American rhetoric in the state-controlled media here, Chinese authorities appear to have taken pains to signal that economic ties would not be seriously affected.

They have not openly threatened to suspend Pan Am service to Beijing.

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Marcos Foe Reportedly Is Arrested

Mayor Joins Others Held as Subversives

New York Times Service

MANILA — The founder of an opposition political party in the Philippines has been detained by the military authorities on suspicion of aiding subversives, it was reported Sunday night.

The man reported under arrest, Mayor Aquilino Pimentel of Cagayan de Oro City in northern Mindanao, is the latest opposition figure believed detained in a crackdown on purported subversives by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The crackdown began two weeks ago with the arrest of a Protestant churchman, Volker Schmidt, and the head of the Resources Development Foundation, Carito Casper.

Also in detention is Antonio Nieva, a former newspaper editor who recently organized an alliance of newspaper unions. He has been charged with associating with the May First Movement, a labor federation the government regards as a Communist front.

The report of Mayor Pimentel's arrest came from Father James B. Reuter of the Catholic Media Office.

Mayor Pimentel is founder of the opposition Filipino Democratic Party, which has a nationwide following.

The Filipino Democratic Party was recently strengthened by a merger with the older Laban, or People's Force Party, of former Senator Lorenzo Tañada. Like Mayor Pimentel, many of the leaders of the Filipino Democratic Party were trained at Jesuit-run institutions.

The party has said that it is committed to rapid, peaceful social change. Many of its members are also officers of social organizations devoted to consumerism, mass action, literacy campaigns and rural health care.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Thursday that "some organizations engaged in social projects that appear to be legitimate" have been abetting subversives, using money that was given them for legitimate projects.

He said this was confirmed by testimony from two social action directors who have been arrested, Mr. Gaspar and Father Edgardo Kang Leon.

During the last year, there have been an increasing number of clashes in Mindanao between military units and the New People's Army, which is the military arm of the Communist Party.

Thai military sources said that hundreds of Vietnamese troops pressing an offensive against Cambodian guerrillas.

But they said they did not at present see China getting involved in a repetition of the inconclusive 1979 border war with Vietnam. China had sought them to "teach the Vietnamese a lesson."

Speaking at a parliamentary lunch in Canberra, Mr. Zhao, the highest-ranking Chinese leader to visit Australia in a decade, said:

"To our regret, the Vietnamese aggressors have to this day persisted in their armed occupation of Cambodia and recently have gone further by frenzily invading Thailand."

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In Lebanon, Mr. Turkmen met with President Anis Ghabrial and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and reportedly asked for help. He was said to have pointed out that the two gunmen who shot the envoy in Belgrade traveled there on Lebanese passports.

There appear to be two main organizations. One is the Justice Commandos, which is described as pro-Western. The other is the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, which is said to be pro-Communist.

At the end of last month, Mr. Turkmen visited Damascus for talks with Syrian officials and with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Syrians reportedly told him they would check into rumors that Armenian militants had recently moved to Syria.

Farouk Kadoumi, head of the PLO's political bureau, was quoted as saying that the PLO had good relations with Armenian groups earlier in this century.

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ARTS / LEISURE

A Playwright With a WASPish StingBy Charlotte Curtis
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Albert Ramsell (Pete) Gurney Jr. has been called the John Cheever of playwrights, and no wonder. He writes almost exclusively and charmingly about the special folkways of upper-middle-class American WASPs, and the other night, when one of his plays, "The Middle Ages," opened off-Broadway, he showed up in the quintessential WASP uniform: gray flannels, blue blazer, button-down shirt, striped silk tie and 25-year-old cordovan shoes.

"I'm not a stereotype," he insisted, and despite the requisite years at St. Paul's, Williams College, Yale's Drama School and as a navy officer, he's probably right.

Stereotypical WASPs don't write plays poking deliciously wicked fun at ancestral silver trophies, fingerbowls and spring vacations at Bermuda's once elegant Elbow Beach Club, let alone social-climbing mothers who think ultimate grandeur is little more than the last

Cerebral Palsy charity ball, reactionary and impossibly insular fathers hung up on ancient tennis triumphs, rambunctious adolescents or that last bastion of WASP power, tradition and exclusivity, the urban men's club. And besides, his 25-year-old shoes didn't come from Brooks Brothers or some preppy spawn thereof, but were a result of the 52-year-old Gurney's decidedly plebeian labors in a shoe factory in the summer of 1958.

"I don't own a suit," he volunteered, presumably to nail down his heretical ways. And at the celebratory party after the opening, he slipped Scotch as his adult characters did in the '50s before switching to gin, and explained that after much thought and his reading sabbatical during which his wife, a nutritionist, worked with New York clinics devoted to unwed teen-age mothers, they had decided to abandon their Boston digs and move to New York. "We've bought an apartment," he said. "I'll try commuting to MIT two or three days a week."

Some hotels have all the fun.

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Gurney teaches American literature ("Fitzgerald, Faulkner and Hemingway") at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. And he wasn't surprised when his wife said she really didn't want to go back to Boston. "All I said was 'What about the dog?'" The master of the dog still isn't resolved, though Gurney is convinced the city is no place for a cocker spaniel.

Essentially, "The Middle Ages" is a social history of a tiny but exceedingly representative segment of the Protestant elite between the 1940s and the end of the '70s years of accelerated social change. The play reveals the people as well as the icons and rituals of that dominant American culture, which flourished in New York until World War II, fled to the spacious estates of the city's affluent suburbs and still exudes tremendous power in the more traditional precincts west of the Hudson.

The story revolves around a conventional girl who wants to belong to the Establishment and a rebellious young man who believes himself trapped by it and wants out. They grow up and older, circling one another for 30 years before resolving their affection. And in the end, in a role reversal vaguely reminiscent of the way in which Tennessee Williams dealt with another couple in "Summer and Smoke."

It will cost \$75 million — \$43 million has been raised already. It will cover two city blocks, span a street and feature two theaters, one seating 2,300 and the other seating 1,100, plus a dozen rehearsal halls.

Texas's largest city is best known for its oil, the Johnson Space Center, the Astrodome and the Livestock Show and Rodeo. It is also immediately recognized as very like the Saturn Club of his native Buffalo. Since Gurney is third-generation Buffalo, that's not surprising. "Oh, it's Buffalo all right," said Mrs. William Melbourne Elliott Clarkson, the mother of Alison Clarkson, one of the play's several young co-producers. "We're from

In addition, oil heiress Dominique de Menil will install her family's important art collection in a \$10-million museum she is building near downtown, with the opening set for 1984. It will have a \$20-million endowment to manage a 10,000-piece collection.

These additions to the cultural scene join major resident professional opera, ballet, symphony and theater companies, plus a big, well-supported Fine Arts Museum, Contemporary Arts Museum and smaller galleries.

Most of the major performing organizations — there are many active lesser groups — are quite young. The symphony orchestra is 70 years old, but the opera company is just 27 and the ballet 13. The Alley Theatre is 35 years old.

The symphony orchestra is making a new bid for respect under the artistic direction of Sergiu Com-

The New York Times
Playwright Albert Gurney**\$75-Million Houston Arts Center**By Bruce Nichols
United Press International

HOUSTON — Everyone knows they do things big in Texas. Enter an arts center, Texas style.

It will cost \$75 million — \$43 million has been raised already. It will cover two city blocks, span a street and feature two theaters, one seating 2,300 and the other seating 1,100, plus a dozen rehearsal halls.

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The British Invade New YorkBy Richard Eder
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — The Frenchman, so the story goes, is on a three-day package tour of London. He confirms his sense of superiority — the object of any proper vacation — by contrasting the sleek Paris Métro with a ride in the London tube, which is akin to traveling inside a slow carpetbag. His nose quivers above a pint of flat bitter like a bumblebee perched over a swamp. And he sighs: Trafalgar Square, Waterloo Bridge.

"Why do you British name your public monuments after military disasters?" he inquires.

And why, it may be asked, are the British staging an immense arts festival in New York to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Treaty of Paris? The day — as David Lloyd-Jacob, the organizer, modestly puts it — "the British Redcoats jumped into the New York harbor and swam away."

Launched in mid-April with a John Constable exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, by the time it runs its course, late in the fall, it will have shown work by British artists, ballet, sports, films and assorted artistry and folklore that anyone can remember.

The Royal Ballet will appear at the Metropolitan Opera; the London Symphony Orchestra will play at Lincoln Center, and there will be dozens of concerts by chamber and choir groups. The New York theater is already pretty well recognized, but the Royal Shakespeare Company production of "All's Well That Ends Well" and new plays by Caryl Churchill, David Edgar and Mustafa Matura will add a vice-regal flourish.

More than 200 events are listed on the official program, and any British found humoring on Fifth Avenue between May and July risks joining the program.

The opera and ballet will move to the new center. The orchestra will stay in Jones Hall.

John Connally, the former governor and presidential hopeful, now a prominent lawyer, has been hired to raise the remaining \$32 million needed for the new center. He calls Houston a "great city," and insists, "We must provide the amenities which that position requires."

"I guess I really am just an incurable optimist about this project," says Irl Mowery, Lyric Theater Foundation director. "I grew up in Houston. When you grow up here, you're an incurable optimist. Houston is not an ordinary city." The city government has done its part, donating the two square blocks of land adjacent to the Alley Theatre, Jones Hall and the busy but unsatisfactory Houston Music Hall.

Three oil companies gave a total of \$2 million. Some of Houston's foundations together chipped in \$26.5 million.

"Houston aspires to be considered an international center of commerce, medicine, technology, particularly in oil... and part of a great city's quality of life is arts and entertainment," Gockley said.

The production is the directorial

There is friendship, a lingering sense of kinship in an unlikely world and the undeniable notion that it will be fun. And there is also the relatively unfamiliar fact, as Lloyd-Jacob points out, that the British have always been and still are the biggest foreign investors in a former colony whose independence they recognized in Paris 200 years ago. Or to put it differently, they have made more money here than anyone else. Some defeats?

Some celebration. Funded by \$4 million from British and U.S. companies doing business in the two countries — Lloyd-Jacob is an English mining consultant and entrepreneur — "Britain Salutes New York" represents the biggest shipment of British art, music, theater, ballet, sports, films and assorted artistry and folklore that anyone can remember.

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"I guess I really am just an incurable optimist about this project," says Irl Mowery, Lyric Theater Foundation director. "I grew up in Houston. When you grow up here, you're an incurable optimist. Houston is not an ordinary city." The city government has done its part, donating the two square blocks of land adjacent to the Alley Theatre, Jones Hall and the busy but unsatisfactory Houston Music Hall.

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Have you ever thought what this paper would look like if you were going blind?

ITT has.

Research or die. Every major technology-based company has to face up to that remorseless fact of life.

Which is why ITT invests more than \$5 million on research and development every single working day of the year.

Sometimes these research investments pay off in the most unexpected way. Take the night vision binoculars ITT

developed for security use. By a sophisticated system of light enhancement, they enable guards on night patrols literally to see in the dark.

Subsequent research demonstrated that the same principle could be applied to assist people with certain sight deficiencies, even at an advanced stage.

Today, many victims of retinitis pigmentosa are able to see in dim light, with the aid of ITT's monocular

device, where they would otherwise be virtually blind.

Protecting lives and staving off blindness is quite a pay-off for one relatively small field of ITT research.

But, as ITT shareholders have learned over the years, good ideas, large or small, do have a way of paying off.

**The best ideas are
the ideas that help people.**

ITT

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20 Ind.	177.10	177.10	176.90	177.00	+0.10
20 Trn.	52.50	53.00	52.10	52.10	+1.10
15 Ind.	121.90	122.50	121.14	121.14	+0.45
15 Trn.	45.80	46.70	45.82	45.82	+0.27

Market Summary, April 18

Market Diaries

AMEX Stock Index

AMEX Most Actives

NYSE Index

NYSE Most Actives

NASDAQ Index

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Standard & Poors Index

High

Low

Close

Chg.

Unch.

Total

New Highs

New Lows

Volume

Vol Up

Dec.

Sales

Close

Down

Sales

Close

Up

Unch.

Total

New Highs

New Lows

Volume

Vol Up

Dec.

Sales

Close

Down

Sales

Close

Up

Unch.

Total

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New Lows

Volume

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Dec.

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Unch.

Total

New Highs

New Lows

Volume

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1983

Page 9

COMMODITIES

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

Chicago Merc, CBOE Near Pact on Joint Access for Members

NEW YORK — The Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the Chicago Board Options Exchange are close to an agreement to give their members access to each other's markets. Such an action would have important implications for the present structures of both the commodities and securities industries.

More immediately, it has brought to the surface a long-simmering dispute between the Chicago Board of Trade, the United States' biggest commodity futures exchange, and its offspring, the Chicago Board Options Exchange, which does the most stock and index trading.

Members of the Board of Trade circulated a petition on Friday asking members to exercise their right to join the options exchange and use their vote to block a move by the exchange to link up with the Board of Trade's major rival, the Chicago Merc. That exchange, the second-biggest commodity futures market, is rapidly gaining on its chief competitor among the nation's 11 major commodity exchanges.

The petition, which was quickly signed by several hundred Board of Trade members, was circulated a day after a top officer of the options exchange told members that a joint-access pact with the Chicago Merc was at hand.

If an agreement is reached this week, which is considered highly likely, it would give members of the two bodies access to each other's stock index options and futures markets, essentially shutting out the Board of Trade. It also would lessen the duplicative paperwork and improve order execution by brokerage houses, most of which are members of both exchanges.

Leo Melamed, special counsel to the Chicago Merc who when he had been chairman introduced financial futures trading more than a decade ago, said on Friday: "We are fairly close to an agreement with the CBOE. But we think it is proper, and also a matter of courtesy, to get the approval of the S&P people before we sign any papers."

Standard & Poor's, a subsidiary of McGraw-Hill, authorized the Chicago Merc to use its stock index for trading both futures and options in exchange for royalty payments.

"I'd rather not discuss the parent-child problems between the Chicago board and the CBOE," Mr. Melamed said. "What I will say is that as soon as the CBOE 100 began trading on March 11, we knew our S&P 500 index options faced a powerful competitor, to put it mildly. The CBOE 100 is now the hottest index option. So I was ecstatic when they approached me a few weeks ago to discuss joint access facilities between our two exchanges, and the negotiations since then have been as smooth as anyone could wish."

Under the plan, options exchange members would be able to execute orders and trade the S&P 500 options and eventually perhaps the Chicago Merc's S&P 500 futures. The Chicago Merc would have access to the extraordinarily successful CBOE 100 and other options and index futures that exchange may decide to trade.

Because the options exchange operates under Securities and Exchange Commission supervision and the Chicago Merc's index options and futures are subject to Commodity Futures Trading Commission regulation, both agencies would have to grant their approval.

11 Phone Calls

Robert L. Cruikshank, vice chairman of the options exchange and chairman of its executive committee who is working closely with Mr. Melamed on the joint-access program, said Saturday:

"I only addressed the members on the floor after last Thursday's close because I believe in keeping them informed of what's going on. I am disappointed the CBT reacted in such an antagonistic manner. After all, I made 11 phone calls to Cunningham starting in January, when I assumed my present job. He only returned the 11th call after we began talking to several other exchanges." He was referring to the chairman of the Board of Trade, Thomas Cunningham.

Mr. Cruikshank continued: "I wasn't around when the Chicago board and the CBOE began their fight. It's strange to me because the yellow badges have had access to the blue badges from the day the CBOE opened on April 26, 1973. Further, if the yellow badges want a blue badge, all they have to do is pay a \$500 membership fee and a \$100 initiation fee."

The Board of Trade's 1,402 full members are referred to in the industry by the color of their yellow floor badges. Blue is the color worn by their opposites on the options exchange. Because there are roughly 1,000 blue badges, the members of the larger exchange technically could block any deal between the options exchange and the Chicago Merc by paying the fees and thus getting voting as well as membership privileges.

"There are yellow badges who hate the blue badges, those who love them, and many of us have both badges," he said. "Personally, I have always been saddened by the deterioration in relations between us and our successful stock options exchange we created."

"Sadly, both some of CBOE haters and lovers were on the petition, I am told," he added. "News of the petition was a double shock to me actually because I thought I had a dialogue going with the CBOE."

But Mr. Cunningham said he doubted the petition would alter matters because it would take too much time to mobilize our members to stop the Merc-CBOE plan. We will just have to wait and see what happens."

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 18, excluding bank service charges.

Currency	Dollar		Swiss		F.F.		U.K.		E.F.		S.F.		D.M.	
	Per U.S.													
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
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16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
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18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
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43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
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46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51											

كذا من الأجل

Volcker Said to Advocate Modest Exchange Intervention

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

ROME — Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker is advocating that the United States and other major countries agree to intervene modestly in foreign exchange markets to control extreme fluctuations in the value of the dollar compared with other major currencies.

In a private address to the Trilateral Commission here Sunday night, Mr. Volcker reportedly offered his suggestion as one with limited goals.

The question of how to deal with fluctuating exchange rates has been a matter of intense debate lately, and although market intervention

has been opposed by the Reagan administration, it will be a major topic at the Williamsburg, Virginia, economic summit at the end of May.

It was learned that Mr. Volcker specifically ruled out as counterproductive any notion of a new Bretton Woods conference or any suggestion of a complete return to fixed exchange rates. The Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 tied the international monetary system to gold, priced at \$35 an ounce.

That system was abandoned by President Richard Nixon in August 1971, when he broke the link between gold and the dollar. Since then, exchange rates have been allowed to fluctuate against each

other according to the dictates of the foreign exchange market.

Mr. Volcker is understood to have told the Trilateral Commission — a private group of businessmen, intellectuals and bankers from the United States, Japan, and Western Europe who began a three-day meeting Sunday — that it is proper to let the foreign exchange markets operate when they can do the job.

But he said major countries should be prepared to step in when the markets are overshooting and when the kind of limited intervention he recommends is clearly in the interests of the countries involved.

Until the administration of Pres-

ident Ronald Reagan took office, it was common practice for the United States to intervene in the markets to adjust currency relationships. But the Reagan administration has been firmly opposed to intervention and has entered the markets only on rare occasions.

According to those who heard him, Mr. Volcker made it clear that he was talking about a modest kind of intervention. But Europeans in the audience said Mr. Volcker's endorsement of such a plan might enhance chances for early acceptance, and that it would provide a tonic for the world economic system.

There were reports Sunday night that a study on exchange market intervention, commissioned by the Versailles summit in 1982 and scheduled to be unveiled at Williamsburg, will declare that although intervention is a limited tool that does not change fundamental trends, there are times when judicious intervention can usefully supplement other national economic policies.

Mr. Volcker is understood to have suggested that exchange rate intervention on the scale he recommended was not a substitute for changes in questionable national economic policy. For example, he called — as he has repeatedly in recent congressional testimony — for reduction of the U.S. domestic budget deficit to avoid a new rise in interest rates.

There are fears at the Trilateral Commission meeting that unless a major dent is made in the expected U.S. budget deficits for the next several years, there will be large capital inflows into the United States, and hence, new strength for the dollar in exchange markets.

The present system of exchange rates that are completely free to move has been attacked by businessmen and others as allowing excessive or erratic fluctuations.

The Reagan administration has resisted all efforts by Europeans and Japanese to persuade it to intervene more substantially in exchange markets.

■ No Decision on Volcker

President Reagan has not yet decided whether he will nominate Mr. Volcker for another term as Fed chairman or replace him, Larry Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, said Monday in Washington. Reuters reported. Mr. Volcker's term ends in August.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Japan Reportedly May Increase Imports of U.S. Farm Products

TOKYO (UPI) — Japan, apparently bowing to U.S. pressure to liberalize increase agricultural imports, is working on a compromise plan that calls for increased imports of U.S. beef and other farm products, government sources said Monday.

The sources at the Agriculture Ministry said the government plans to discuss the import liberalization measures with the United States later this month. Government officials would not discuss the contents of the compromise plan, but Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Japan's leading financial daily, said the measures include larger import quotas for U.S. beef and six other farm products, including tomato juice, peanuts and beans, but would not increase the import quota for U.S. oranges.

Costa Rica Pays Disputed Interest

GENEVA (Reuters) — Costa Rica has paid some of its interest arrear on a 20-million Swiss franc bond on which Dow Banking Co. was trying to have the country declared in default, the bond's lead manager Banque Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener said Monday. The 1.16-million franc payment handed over to bond holders last week was originally due in April 1982, and was collected in monthly installments from Costa Rica.

A Banque Gutzwiller spokesman said that Costa Rica is discussing further payments on the remaining 1.4-million francs in interest due on the country's debt negotiations with the IMF and commercial banks.

Far West Makes New Bekins Offer

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) — Far West Financial Services and Bekins a moving and storage company, announced an agreement in principle Monday under which Bekins would be acquired for \$21 a share in cash. The new offer will be conditioned upon approximately 46 percent of Bekins' 3.86 million shares being tendered.

Far West, a savings and loan holding company, is controlled by the Belzberg family of Vancouver, Canada. Under the agreement, a Far West subsidiary will acquire all of the outstanding Bekins shares if more than 90 percent are tendered, or up to approximately 46 percent if more than 46 percent but less than 90 percent are tendered.

Rowntree to Buy Toms Foods

LONDON (Reuters) — Rowntree Mackintosh said Monday that it has agreed in principle to buy Toms Foods, a snack foods operation, from General Mills for about \$215 million. Toms Foods had pretax profit about \$24 million on sales of \$200 million for the year that ended March 31, 1982.

Allegheny Negotiating Sale of Unit

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Allegheny International is negotiating the sale of its Special Metals unit to Nippon Steel of Japan, a spokesman for U.S. steelmaker said Monday. Other companies also have expressed interest in buying Special Metals, which has been hurt by sagging auto business, one of its major markets.

Japan's Iiji Press, a news service, had reported earlier that Nippon Steel was negotiating to buy Allegheny International's specialty metals subsidiary. The acquisition would give Nippon, Japan's largest integrated carbon steelmaker, its first U.S. plant and an entrance into the special metals industry.

Company Notes

BL, Britain's state-owned automaker, and union leaders began talks Monday in an attempt to end a three-week-old strike over cleaning time at the end of each shift. BL had threatened to fire 5,000 autoworkers at its Cowley Works plant, but a union official said the company had agreed to withdraw the threat while talks continued.

Mannesmann, the West German steelmaker, has announced plans to increase its share in Mannesmann Demag to 100 percent from the current 97.4 percent through a share swap.

Cie Générale d'Électricité, a state-owned company, will ask the French government to authorize a 30-million franc (\$4.1 million) capital increase, to be raised through a new share issue.

The Perpetual Calendar

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Comments by the Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Barber

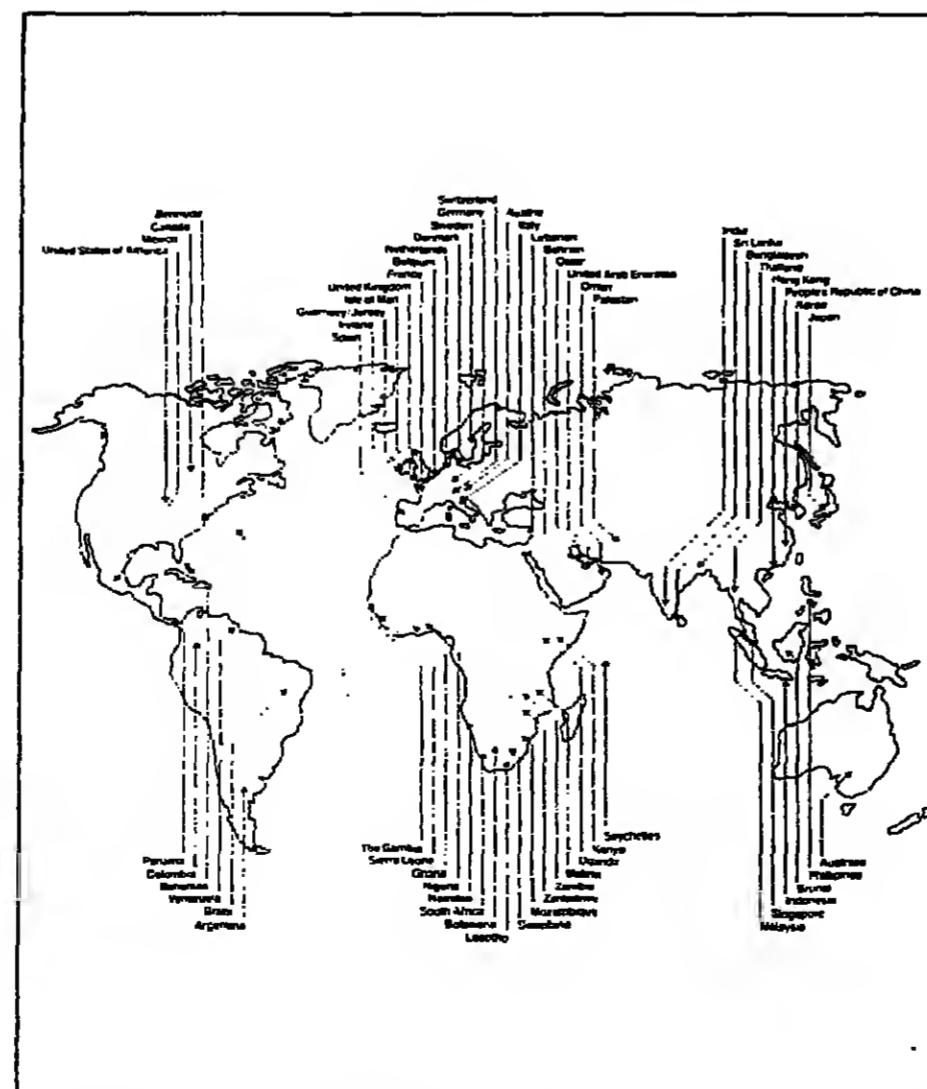


Profits before taxation for the year ended 31st December, 1982, amounted to £242 million, compared with £260 million the year before. The net profit attributable to shareholders, after deducting taxation and minority interests, was £114 million or 88 pence per share. The total dividend proposed for the year is 27 pence per share.

A modest improvement was achieved in our operating performance around the world in spite of the recession but this was more than offset by the large increase in provisions against doubtful loans.

1982 was a year of difficult trading conditions for commercial banking and consumer finance in most of our principal markets. The worldwide network of foreign exchange and treasury centres achieved very satisfactory results. The slowdown in the South African economy affected our subsidiary there, but the improved prospects in the closing months led to a better outcome than had earlier been anticipated. Union Bank produced creditable results in the difficult Californian market. In the Far East, the tougher trading climate in Hong Kong was exacerbated by some concern about the future of the territory.

In the early part of the year a worldwide cost reduction programme was instituted, the benefits from which will be realised in the current year, as well as instilling a generally more alert attitude to cost factors. For a bank such as ours the importance of keeping abreast of the latest developments



in information technology is obvious, and we are engaged in a major exercise to improve the Bank's systems.

With such wide geographical coverage there are inevitably changes from year to

year in our representational structure. In addition to an increased presence in China, there were other significant changes referred to in my fuller Statement with the Report and Accounts. In particular, in the

United States we have formed an integrated management group to make the most effective use of the presence which the Group already has in seven major States.

Our merchant banking interests now cover ten countries. Last year we took a significant further step by agreeing to acquire MAIBL, the first of the London consortium banks, which will merge with Standard Chartered Merchant Bank.

The problems of international debt servicing for the banking system have seldom been out of the headlines during the past year. It can readily be seen now that several countries had allowed too high a proportion of their public debt to be borrowed abroad and that the prolonged recession and continued high interest rates have created a difficult situation. It will take time for a better balance to evolve, and banks with a continuing interest in the long-term health of the countries experiencing difficulties must play a responsible and co-operating role in easing the adjustment.

For Standard Chartered our concern is both with the internal health of the countries in which we operate commercial banking businesses, and with the safety of our international lending. Other than trade finance international lending has never been a dominant feature of our operations. We have, however, a well spread portfolio of sovereign type lending, the major part of which is to countries where we have an established banking presence.

Direct banking, worldwide

Copies of the Report and Accounts and of the Chairman's Statement may be obtained from: The Secretary, 10 Clements Lane, London, EC4N 7AB

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

(Continued on Page 12)

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Bankers since 1789

Bankers since 1789

Summary of our Annual Report 1982

1981		1982
DM 3,581 million	Business Volume	DM 3,619 million
DM 3,161 million	Total Assets	DM 3,132 million
DM 2,737 million	Deposits	DM 2,685 million
DM 2,023 million	Bills and Advances	DM 2,026 million
DM 125 million	Capital	DM 130 million
DM 9,940 million	Consolidated Total Assets	DM 10,285 million

— Mr. Hartman.

SILK
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THE MILD CIGARETTE

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Enjoy Silk Cut. The international choice in mild cigarettes.

SPORTS

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	45	30	.583	0
Boston	45	30	.583	0
New Jersey	47	33	.570	1
New York	44	33	.572	1
Washington	43	34	.572	1
Central Division	51	31	.622	0
Atlanta	43	32	.554	0
Detroit	39	45	.481	14
Chicago	38	46	.454	14
Cleveland	35	51	.431	17
Indiana	22	59	.286	28
Portland	23	58	.284	28
Western Conference	51	31	.622	0
Vancouver	43	32	.554	0
Seattle	42	33	.553	1
Portland	44	34	.561	10
Oregon	35	46	.454	14
Utah	30	52	.386	22
Houston	14	48	.277	39
Pacific Division	51	31	.622	0
Los Angeles	33	39	.464	—
Phoenix	33	39	.464	—
Seattle	44	34	.553	1
Portland	46	34	.561	10
Oregon	35	46	.454	14
Utah	30	52	.386	22
Houston	14	48	.277	39
Clutch division (1st)				
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ART BUCHWALD

Patriotic Squealing

WASHINGTON — I know it is going to cost as a surprise to some people, but the Internal Revenue Service has a "squeal" rule if someone is cheating on his or her taxes, and you tell the IRS where to look, and they manage to collect the hidden money, you can get a reward of up to \$50,000.

You would think that the tipster money is what attracts income tax whistleblowers to the IRS, but this is not always the case.

"I would like to see the man in charge of tax cheaters."

"I am that person. May I help you?"

"I want to tell you about a man who bilked you out of \$2 million over five years."

"Before you do, may I ask you why are you telling me this?"

"Because I'm a patriotic American, and I feel everyone should pay his fair share of taxes, so we can protect our way of life."

"That's good to hear."

"The person also happens to be my third husband, and you'll never meet a more devious rat in your life."

"Then you have a personal motive in turning him in?"

"There's nothing personal about it. I'd turn him in if he were a stranger. Anyone who runs off with his secretary when he's married to a wonderful woman who gave him the best years of her life deserves to feel the full weight of IRS on him."

"You say he's been cheating on his taxes for five years. Why did you come to us now?"

"I found these love letters in his closet last week. Smell them. Have you ever sniffed such cheap perfume? Now most women would have immediately gone to a lawyer like Marvin Mincovich. But I'm

"Gandhi" to Be Shown in the Soviet Union

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — "Gandhi" will be shown to audiences in the Soviet Union, the Indian Information Ministry said.

The Indian government, which participated in financing the film by the British producer-director Sir Richard Attenborough, retained distribution rights for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

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4
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THE TIMES Saturday

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Review: Monthly look at video; Critics' choice: Photography, Theatre and Galleries

7.8
Critics' choice of Music and Films; Family Life on creepy-crawlies; Bridge, Chess, The Week Ahead

16-22 APRIL 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Has the real ale revolution gone flat?

Brian Hems

For more than a decade members of the Campaign for Real Ale have championed the merits of traditional beer. David Hewson assesses their impact and future

The British are odd about beer, battalions are turning their attention to wider matters, such as opening hours and the very recipes which the big brewers use for their traditional ales.

There is a generally accepted belief that Camra's efforts have reversed the insidious attempts of the big British brewers to increase their monopoly on the country's drinking habits by a twofold policy of swallowing up small, independent brewers, and concentrating production on large plants churning out keg beer. Keg is brewed the same way as real ale but processed through a variety of methods which usually involve pasteurization.

Some seven cities later, California was quite taken with Fientan and Shanghai, both of which, with their golden lagers, reminded him of home. The British contingent, meanwhile, was fantasizing about darker, bolder refreshments.

Our chance came when, restored to capitalism in Hong Kong, we arrived at the Foreign Correspondents' Club and discovered, behind the counter, on special offer, bottles of Ruddles County, one of Rutland's finer memories. The Californian took one sip, looked me straight in the eye and muttered: "I don't know how you guys can touch this stuff".

Beer is a subject worthy of an outburst of xenophobia from the most retiring British drinker. It is not simply the act of calling it *Bier, bière* or *cerveza* renders it yellow, paeous and, with a few notable exceptions, devoid of natural aste. What we know as "real ale" is a drink of sufficient national importance to merit its transportation to such distant parts of the remaining Empire as Hong Kong - and why not since India Pale Ale has its roots in just such a trade?

It is a marker of national identity, more individual than

...



'British beer still bursts with the taste of hops'

... of the major French wines, all of which have their imitators elsewhere. With the exception of a brewery in the hills of Sri Lanka, and a few similar small outposts in other parts of the world, only British breweries still produce beer which is relatively flat, bursting with the aste of hops, and served without being first put through a chilling system, guaranteed to kill most of the taste of any brew.

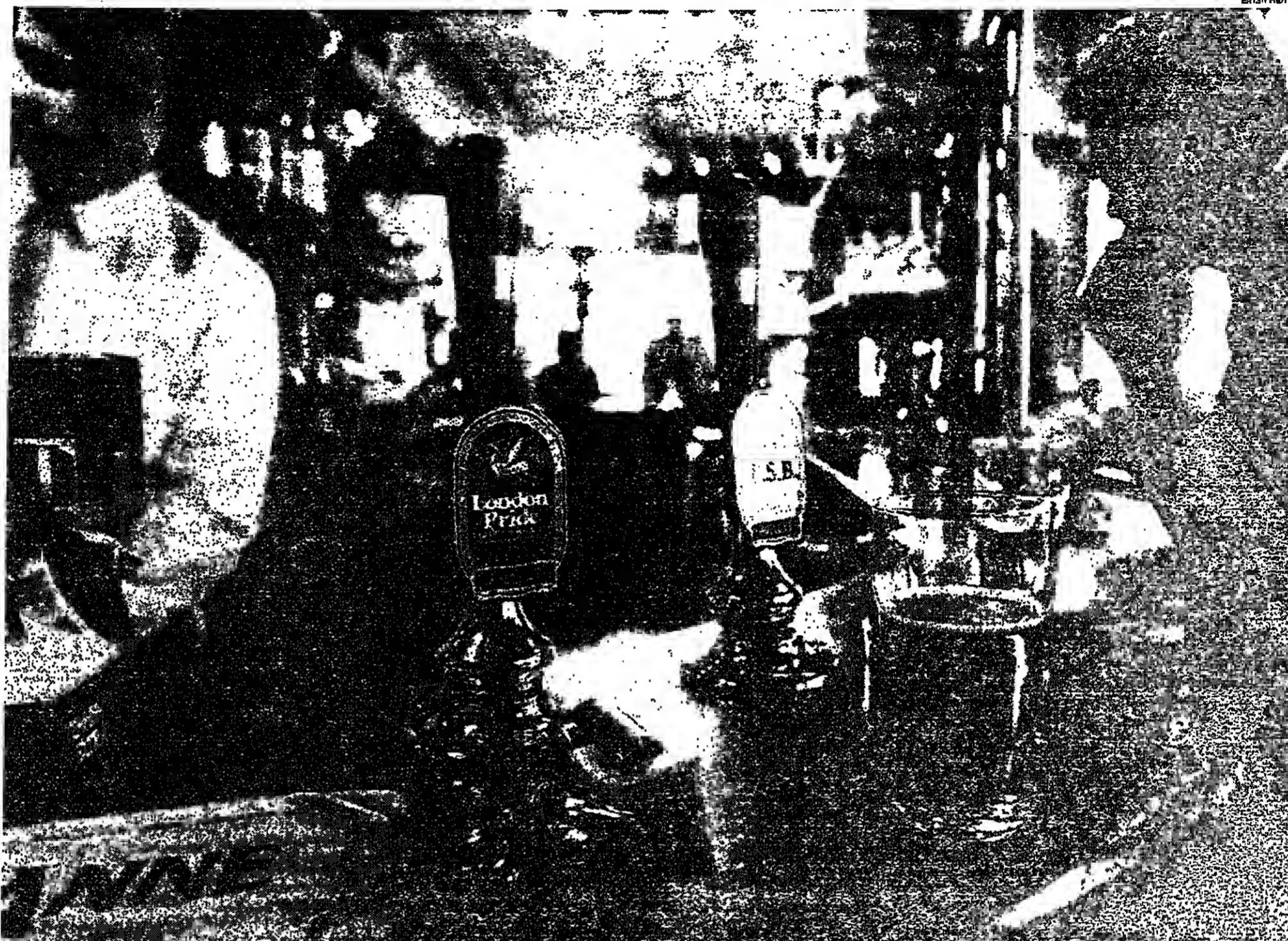
That, at least, is the theory, and it is one which will be repeated thousands of times overnight when the shock troops of the Campaign for Real Ale (Camra) make their accustomed entries into the front line.

For the Camra fanatic, staggering from pub to pub with a well-stained copy of the *Good Beer Guide* under the arm of his corduroy jacket, there is something mystical about the metamorphosis of malt, hops, sugar and water into ale. His is an obsession involving lengthy reeks to obscure parts of the country to take part in "beer festivals", where hundreds of like-minded connoisseurs down a variety of arcane hop cocktails at an alarming pace.

If this seems like nonsense after all, the materialization of handpumps on bars where Watneys Red once held sway is real enough - then there are two explanations. While sales of real ale have appeared to be increasing, they have, in fact, only made up for the virtual disappearance in many parts of the country of another form of real ale - mild. Secondly, while it may be true that more than 50 per cent of London's pubs now have handpumps, real ale consumption is by no means uniform throughout the country.

The consumption of cask-conditioned beer is highest in the Midlands - where it accounts for 36 per cent of all beer drunk - and the South of England (20 per cent). About half of Camra's membership, now down to around 18,000 from a peak of 30,000 in the late 1970s, lives in an area which can be defined broadly as south of Bedford and east of Bournemouth, with pockets of strength in Manchester, south Lancashire and West Yorkshire. In Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the North-east, real ale is a rarity showing no sign of the increase in sales noted

last weekend, when the campaign's 600 delegates met for their annual general meeting at Reading, there were signs that the discomfort stretched to the organization itself. With the battle for handpumps on the bar apparently almost won, Camra's tiny but vociferous



Real pulling power at the pump: Drawing pints of traditional brew for thirsty customers at the bar of the Crown public house in Cloddesley Road, Islington, North London

Most members of Camra are between the ages of 25 and 35 or over the age of 55. The organization's failure to recruit many young people - except in university student union bars, where there is a natural inclination towards Camra membership - is a matter of concern for those involved with its finances.

For a supposedly proletarian product, the real ale movement is exceptionally class-conscious. A standard advertising profile of a real ale drinker is of a middle-class media executive in his early thirties, married, with two children and a recently purchased Volkswagen Golf GTI, a reader of *The Times* or *The Guardian*, and an inveterate shopper at Sainsbury's or Marks & Spencer.

Comforting as it might be to see one's lifestyle so easily paraphrased, the fact remains that we are greatly outnumbered by an outside world which has a growing preference for what the trade typifies as "light, cool and effervescent drinks" - in the case of beer drinkers, lager, the target of Camra's bitterest venom.

Draught lager in Britain in April 1961, when Guinness imported a consignment from its Dundalk brewery in Ireland, Edward Guinness, chairman of the stout company, who was one of the small party which met the shipment at Salthouse

drank it.

Ironically, this is almost precisely the same proportion of cask-conditioned beer being sold in 1970, when Camra was taking shape.

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giving details of recommended hosteries.

Three publications are particularly recommended: *The London Drinker*, £1.40 for six monthly issues from Stan Tompkins, 122 Manor Way, Uxbridge, Middlesex; *What's Doing* (Manchester), £1.70 for six issues from Roger Hall, 123 Hill Lane, Blackley, Manchester; *The New Tyke Taverner* (West Yorkshire), £3.50 for 12 issues from Mrs M. Becroft, 11 Kensington Street, Gillingham, Bradford BD8 9LZ.

Predictably, London has the greatest variety of real ales on sale in the country, often at the highest prices and of dubious quality.

The Campaign for Real Ale is the foremost source of information on cask-conditioned beer and where to find it. The annual membership fee of £7 includes the cost of 12 copies of *What's Doing*, the campaign newspaper, and is available from Camra, 34 Alma Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire AL1 3BW.

The *Good Beer Guide*, a national register of real ale pubs published by Camra for £4.50, is no longer as comprehensive or vital as it was, for the simple reason that real ale is now available in many more pubs than it was even five years ago.

Most of Camra's 150 branches produce their own newsletters

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Real ale may not be as big

business as lager, but, in a country where £6.36m was

spent on beer in 1981, it is still

significant. The Camra revolu-

tion has spawned its own

generation of home brewer-

ies, all producing according to the rules. A few years ago, business was good. Now few are expanding and many envy the foresight of Ruddles, an early Camra favourite which upset the traditionalists by withdrawing from pubs and concentrating on selling through retail outlets and the big brewers.

The most likely reason is one which gives a clue to Camra's inception and the problems the organization must face in the future - homogeneity. Lager is popular for the very same reason that real ale fell out of favour in the first place.

Because of the system by which it is produced and delivered, a pint of Carling Black Label should taste the same in Bermondsey, Brighton and Bridlington.

All that keg beer requires of a pub landlord is the regular cleaning of his pumping system. Beyond that, he need only replace his barrels when they are needed. There is no need for a great deal of special care - the process is as simple as the SodaStream process of producing sparkling drinks.

Real ale is a specialist and demanding subject. Each barrel must be tapped some days before the beer is to be served. Once a cask is tapped, it cannot be moved, or the sediment will be lifted into the beer.

Pumping equipment must be scrupulously and regularly sterilized; even with the best landlord in the world, it is still possible to run into problems. Greene King, the Suffolk brewery run by the Greene family which has given us both the author Graham and the fine premium ale Abbot, produces some beers which are notoriously susceptible in the onset of thundery weather. Though the taste of the beer will not be affected, the change in atmospheric pressure can be sufficient to force wild yeast into the tapped barrels and turn every pint cloudy.

Professional beer testers are adamantly that they can detect deterioration in a barrel of real ale four days after it has started serving. For the rest of us, the staleness might become apparent around the sixth day, though much depends on the conditions of the cellar in which the barrel is stored. As the smallest practical barrel available to pubs, the firkin contains nine gallons of beer, any free house with a choice of six real ales - as many in Central London now offer - must sell at least 300 pints of real ale every six days if the beer is to be in peak condition. Of course, this rarely happens; so while Camra boasts that more than half of London's pubs stock real ale, the number that sell it in a drinkable condition is considerably smaller.

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Gontran Goulden explores the fertile Greek island of Kos, home of Hippocrates and an historic Aegean battleground

History's garden still bears a rich harvest

After Rhodes, Kos is the largest of the Dodecanese Islands. It looks like a pregnant prehistoric fish travelling from south-west to north-east, with its eye, the capital and town of the same name, peering towards the Turkish port of Bodrum on the mainland of Asia Minor, only three miles away. The fish is, furthermore, swimming straight into the open jaws of two rocky peninsulas.

Kos is about 28 miles long and from seven miles, at its most pregnant, to one mile in breadth. Unlike most of its barren and forbidding neighbours, the island is fertile, enjoying abundant spring water from the mountain range along its precipitous southern shore. This water irrigates the foothills and northern coastal plain. So many crops are grown, including Kos lettuces, that the island is known as "the market garden of the Aegean".

A main road runs from Kos town to Antimahia, about 15 miles south-west and near the airport. This is the middle of the hamlet and beach of Masthara, to the south the harbour and fishing village of Kardamena, almost equidistant from the airport. It is reasonably true to say that wherever there is an accessible beach on Kos they have built, or are building, an hotel.

From Antimahia onwards the roads are squiggly and much less good, hot work on them is proceeding. Better communications mean more traffic.

The island is dotted with archaeological sites from almost every period. If you take them seriously you can, armed with a good guidebook, have plenty of wholesome intellectual exercise. If, on the other hand, you prefer to photograph picturesque scenes, with a ruin in the foreground, and then pass on, you can do a round trip of the island quite easily in a day, by hiring a car or taxi, or if you prefer, a motor-scooter. And if you hire a bicycle, as many do, it will take a little longer and be rather warmer. Buses are infrequent, unpredictable, and dilatory, but great fun.

Apart from the beauties of the fertile valleys and northern plain, and the wondrous back-

drop of the sea and the mountains of Asia Minor, the main things to see are concentrated to and around Kos town.

Herodotus "The father of history", born in Halikarnassus (Bodrum) of a Kosan mother, thought that Kos was colonized by Dorians from Ephesus in the Peloponnesus. This would account for the introduction of the cult of Asklepios, the god of healing, which had its main centre at Epidaurus and later flourished in Kos.

In due course Kos came under Persian control, but after the Greeks had defeated the Persians in the great sea battle of Salamis, near Athens, in 480BC, Kos became independent and fought on the Athenian side in the Peloponnesian war against the Spartans. The Spartans sacked the island and destroyed the ancient capital of Astypalaia in the south-west of the island. It was never rebuilt; instead a new town grew round the harbour of Mandraki at the opposite end of the island, and when the various towns had joined together to form one city-state the new capital took the island's name of Kos.

Alexander the Great took control of the island, and when he died in 323BC, and all his generals fell out, Kos joined the Romans against the kings of Macedon.

Later Kos became part of the Byzantine Empire, until Constantinople fell to the fourth crusade in 1204. To the general free-for-all that followed, the Geococci held the island until the coming of the knights of St John. They had been thrown out of the Holy Land by the Saracens and had made their headquarters in Rhodes. Kos and Bodrum were important outposts. Under Ottoman Turkish pressure the knights left Rhodes for Malta after a severe siege, and brought in their outposts. The Turks remained in charge until 1912, when under treaty arrangements the Italians took over the Dodecanese.

The Asklepieion was from ancient times a place of pilgrimage. Part hospital, co-operative home and sports centre, its ruins are situated in a grove of planes and cypresses on rising ground just outside Kos town. Numbers of buildings were grouped on three great terraces surrounding the temple of Asklepios. Wide flights of steps lead up to the site of the temple. The view across Kos town towards Turkey is tremendous.

Hippocrates "The father of medicine", most famous Koan, was born in Astypalaia in about 460BC. He taught here and his reputation has lasted to the present day.

The buildings were constructed over many centuries and it was left to the Italians under Mussolini to sort them



Monuments to Kos's more recent past: The mosque and ablution fountain in the Turkish quarter and one of the windmills for which the Dodecanese are famous

out. Except when the cruise ships are in, the Asklepieion is a place of peace and quiet where you may wander at will enjoying the cool breezes, possibly experiencing that sense of well-being said to permeate here.

Kos town is a pleasant place, with shaded streets, public gardens and fountains. Apart from that in the Turkish quarter and a few ancient buildings, the architecture is undistinguished, the town having been rebuilt in 1933 after a severe earthquake. The re-planning of the town made possible the large-scale

excavation of the Greco-Roman city, although much of the stone had been purloined and incorporated into later buildings by the locals.

The other Keao monument of importance is the vast squat castle of the knights of St John, which was begun in 1450 by a member of a Venetian family. The knights were not firmly established there until 1513. The latter were mainly a nursing order, but they did not hesitate to take the sword in the cause of religion against the infidel, and not always against the infidel either. The castle

guards the harbour of Mandraki

and was many times enlarged and improved, mainly to withstand the increasing weight of Turkish siege artillery.

Finally, there is the harbour itself, with its constant activity of coming and going. You may sit drowsily in the shade over a glass of ouzo and a little dish of snails, watching the island-hopping motor boats, the lush yachts, trading caïques, small bobbing fishing boats, and the world's foot-loose boating people.

You should visit the small

museum in the central square where there is a fine statue of Hippocrates and some jolly Greco-Roman pavements mosaics. Nearby, too, is an attractive roofed market built round a plane tree, where a prodigious variety of the island's produce is on sale. There are a more than average number of craft and souvenir shops, and the mopsed whine like mosquitoes.

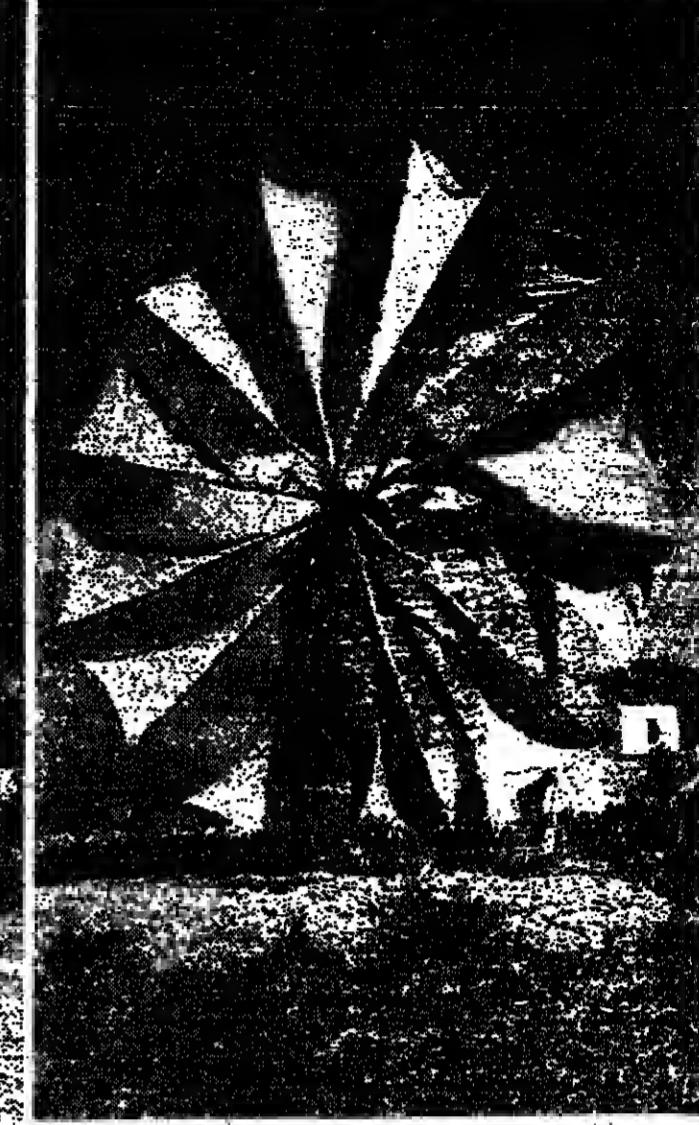
Thomson Airlines (01 387 2136, and regional offices) offers direct flights to Kos on Britannia Airways from Gatwick, Luton, Manchester and Glasgow. Flares from £149 in low season to £191 on peak dates in July and August. The flight includes nominal baggage.

The buildings were constructed over many centuries and it was left to the Italians under Mussolini to sort them

from Gatwick and Manchester. Two weeks half board at the Hotel Attalos (Official grade "A") costs from £302 in low season. The excellent Blue Guide to Greece (Ernest Benn, 27.95) covers Kos and, of course, much else.

The Hellenic Booksellers, 122 Charing Cross Road, London WC2 (01 536 7071), specializes in books on Greece.

also offer direct flights on a fare only basis. Olympic Holidays (01 229 2411) has hotel and self-catering holidays with direct flights



One of the windmills for which the Dodecanese are famous



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Mirnos Palace Crete	Gatwick Birmingham	21 Apr, 5 May, 12 May	Half Board 1st & 2nd weeks	From £288 Save £42p
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TRAVEL/2

Edited by Sheila Crawford Poole

Anyone for tennis - with Bjorn Borg?

Baron Phillips, a newcomer to the game, took holiday courses in England and on the Costa del Sol.

That was the worst backhand I've seen all day, said the eagle-eyed Australian tennis coach. And before I knew it, I was doing another 10 press-ups on the court, much to the amusement of my fellow pupils, who called out the count of each painful jerk of my increasingly tired body.

Not being a masochist, I concentrated hard on the remainder of the lesson, struggling under unseasonably hot English sun. The thought of another series of physical jerks meant that my backhand improved rapidly and was looking quite respectable by lunchtime.

Like most of the people who had come along for a week's tennis coaching at the Windmill Hill Tennis Centre near Hailsham, in the beautiful Sussex countryside, I had a vision of arriving a novice and leaving ready to walk on to the Centre Court at Wimbledon. In reality, I left feeling wonderfully fit after six days of playing for about seven hours a day and sure that my game showed distinct signs of improvement. My week coincided with some of last summer's best weather, so I returned with a good tan.

Tennis has traditionally been a sport one learnt at school and played socially for the next 30 years or so. But with stars like Borg and McEnroe in its top ranks it has been growing more popular with people of all ages, who in increasing numbers want to improve their game.

In north America, many tennis clubs have their own professionals, but finding top class coaches in Britain can be difficult for those who want to strengthen their volleys and execute flashing backhand passing shots. An alternative is to find a residential tennis centre where you can immerse yourself in the joys of top spin and sliced serves, and play all day with people of a similar standard to your own.

The British are mean about spending money on sport. That is why many tennis clubs have empty courts while people queue to use municipal ones. I was a newcomer to tennis; that was a question of learning or becoming a tennis widower, so I wanted to acquire a degree of proficiency as quickly as possible. At £150 for a week in June, inclusive of coaching, use of courts, accommodation and full board, Windmill Hill seemed remarkable value for money.

At the heart of the school is a Georgian mansion, set in 20 acres of lawns and gardens



Bjorn Borg in discussion with Paul de Wind at a coaching session at Marbella

which have been lovingly laid out by the owners, Mr Alan Montague and Mr Geoffrey Richards. Additional wings have been built on to the house, and 70 players at a time can now be accommodated. Since my visit, the school has spent £100,000 refurbishing many of the rooms, building a swimming pool and sauna, and providing other leisure facilities. It is hoped that later this year permission will be granted for the installation of indoor tennis courts, planned to come into service during the winter of 1984-85.

Coaching is in groups of about six people. An embarrassing session on the Sunday of arrival sorts out players into groups of roughly similar standard. There are two morning coaching sessions followed by organized tournaments after lunch. One of the morning sessions is videoed, so that all one's faults loom large on a big screen at a later 'post mortem' which enables the pupils to see their faults and learn how to eliminate them.

While Windmill Hill is not run like a training camp for 2 Para you will benefit only if you take the coaching seriously. Not everyone did. Who you are grouped with depends on who is on the courts. My companion, who rates herself as a reasonable club player, found she was the best player on the courts, and the best in the week was less useful than for me because she never felt stretched.

This is in stark contrast to the Bjorn Borg Tennis Centre at



In Britain there are few formally organized residential tennis centres. Windmill Hill is among the best. Costs per week range from £95 to £165 plus VAT depending on the time of year; for further information contact Windmill Hill Tennis Residential Centre, Windmill Hill, nr. Hailsham, East Sussex (0323 832552). For information on other centres contact the Sports Council, 70 Brompton Road, London SW3. A week's course at the Puerto Romano costs 18,000 pesetas (approx £93). For further information write to Hotel Puerto Romano, Carrereta de Cadiz Km. 184 Marbella, Spain.

organized a residential tennis holiday but they are considering the introduction of one. The hotel is planning a series of holiday packages which will include coaching on the adjoining seven tennis clay and all-weather courts which make up the Bjorn Borg Centre. Earlier this year there was some doubt over Borg's continuing association with Puerto Romano but a new contract has been signed and the newly retired champion is scheduled to make more coaching appearances.

As I discovered, tennis on the Costa del Sol is far more pleasurable in the middle of February than in July or August, when it is almost impossible to play in temperatures that reach the high 90s. M. de Wind has put together a series of group lessons. Apart from formal coaching, there is extensive use of a video and supervised doubles and singles games where his professionals watch your game very closely.

Language is not a problem at Puerto Romano because M. de Wind's coaches are mainly British. His wife Joyce was a Durham county player.

Puerto Romano itself is a five-star hotel with all the facilities one would expect from an establishment which is owned by the same company that operates the famous Maybell Beach Club, virtually next door. The cuisine is superb. By contrast meals at Windmill Hill tended to be like school dinners, but the Sussex countryside has a wealth of restaurants and pubs that provide excellent fare.

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Ins and outs, ups and downs of extending your home

Martin Pawley on various ways to make the most of your house

It was the notorious house price spiral of the 1970s that created the modern phenomenon of home improvement. As most home owners who lived through it know, the average price of a detached house in the London area rose from £9,000 in 1971 to £36,000 in 1981 and adroit buying and selling during that boom decade produced large capital gains.

One way to maximize those capital gains was to buy a ruin, modernize it and then sell something much better than you first saw in the estate agent's window. This was fine for those who had the feet firmly planted on the housing ladder but not so good for the young and impetuous hoping to make a start, so the collapse of the market in 1981 was out a universal catastrophe.

Since then things have settled down somewhat and the relationship between house prices and family incomes has greatly improved, but now there are other problems like high interest rates, the grim effect of unemployment on family mobility, and perhaps most significantly, the increase in the actual transaction cost of buying, selling and moving.

According to the Woolwich Building Society, a family selling a typical £45,000 home and moving to a £60,000 property 20 miles away could now spend more than £4,000 on the operation - a sum that might well not be covered by the increase in value of their home since they bought it.

Enter or rather re-enter, the home improvement business. For, unlike home owners' equity, it was not left high and dry by the abrupt slowdown in house price increases. On the contrary, a DIY economy valued at no less than £5 billion a year in 1981 has now pushed up to about £8 billion and the end is nowhere in sight. The reasons for this are not far to seek. While many family moves are prompted by job changes, the need for more space is often an important factor too. There is also the mounting problem of heating costs and the need to make better use of every kilowatt of energy fed into the house. Finally there is the continued importance of improvement grants, introduced 20 years ago but still a key factor in the decision to spend more money on your home.

Improvement can often be an intelligent alternative to buying and selling, and when enlargement is coupled with improvement, the £4,000 saved in transaction can be viewed as a useful subsidy towards a total cost that is usually amortisable with tax relief as well.

Finding new living space

The important thing about home enlargement is to approach it logically. First you must decide what you want the increased space for so you can choose between the five basic ways of achieving it. For extra bedrooms you can go up with a loft conversion either inside the roof space if your house has a high-pitched roof, or up and

higher than four metres above

ground level if it is within two metres of a boundary (except a loft conversion). No extension to the end-building of a terrace of houses may exceed 10 per cent of the original volume, to a maximum of 50 cubic metres.

Finally no extension will be permitted if it causes the plot of land on which the house stands to be more than 50 per cent occupied by building - excluding the area occupied by the house itself.

It is worth repeating that these restrictions are not written in tablets of stone. Variations can be obtained by means of a planning application but they require the agreement of the planning authority. There are even concessions within the general framework of permitted development: a porch, for instance, is allowed to project beyond the building line fronting the street provided it is not more than two metres from the roadside plot boundary. Detached structures like garden sheds, greenhouses, kennels or swimming pools are also permitted provided their use is domestic and their height does not exceed four metres.

Under the "permitted development" rule there are five major limitations on home enlargement. An extension may exceed the height of the original building. No extension may project over the building line - the nearest part of the house to the highway - if it fronts onto one. No extension may be higher than four metres above

Most home owners, when

they take a cool look at the potential of their present home, will find that these limitations are not as restrictive as they might appear. After all, they were framed to encourage home improvement while controlling the wider excesses of extension that high building costs and an ageing and dilapidated housing stock have created. It is not easy to match the complex brickwork and fretwork eaves of a high Victorian or Edwardian villa, or to achieve the ideal "lovable mending" style of addition that takes nothing away from the original while creating valuable new living space for its occupants. Also the requirements that extensions conform to modern building regulations often mean that the old methods of construction cannot be employed.

The important thing is to consider the existing architectural appearance of your home, determine where your extension should go - based on your assessment of what you need it for and the restrictions imposed by the building and site - and then come up with something that either complements or contrasts with it in a fashion consonant with design. Most existing garages or other parts of your house can be demolished to make way for a new extension and the volume of the old structure taken as a "credit" towards the size of its replacement - but only if the building is neither listed nor in a conservation area.

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these restrictions are not written in tablets of stone. Variations can be obtained by means of a planning application but they require the agreement of the planning authority. There are even concessions within the general framework of permitted development: a porch, for instance, is allowed to project beyond the building line fronting the street provided it is not more than two metres from the roadside plot boundary. Detached structures like garden sheds, greenhouses, kennels or swimming pools are also permitted provided their use is domestic and their height does not exceed four metres.

Under the "permitted development" rule there are five major limitations on home enlargement. An extension may exceed the height of the original building. No extension may project over the building line - the nearest part of the house to the highway - if it fronts onto one. No extension may be

higher than four metres above

ground level if it is within two metres of a boundary (except a loft conversion). No extension to the end-building of a terrace of houses may exceed 10 per cent of the original volume, to a maximum of 50 cubic metres.

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REVIEW Video cassettes

Portions of pomp, pop and sycophancy in pursuit of the royal favourites

The Story of Prince Charles and Lady Diana
Michael Barratt Video (60 mins, £29.50)

Prince Charles: A Royal Portrait
Thorn EMI (25 mins, £19.50)

Princess: A Biography of Princess Diana Michael Barratt Video (60 mins, £29.50)

A King's Story: The Duke of Windsor
Thorn EMI (96 mins, £24)

The insatiable appetite for pictures of Prince Charles and his bride has brought forth a clutch of royal romance tapes, each little more than a television ratings job. They are all extraordinarily loyal, demonstrating that instant deference which overcomes even the most gritty reporter as soon as a royal appears. The monarchy may have been denigrated over the years, allowing television to turn them into a glossy international soap opera, with Ronald Reagan in a ride-on part. But it has all been done by above all, grateful go-betweens.

Now Wheldon, knighted since he rubbed shoulders with the royal family in his series *Royal Heritage*, tries the avuncular approach. He sits in an oddly lit studio which pretends to be a suite in Claridge's inhabited by a Prince Charles fanatic. Photographs of the smiling Prince stand in silver frames on top of the furniture.

He talks of Charles and Diana, sometimes as if he had met someone who knows them, sometimes as if they lived a very long time ago. He sits in a leather armchair, gesturing with every familiar fact, talking as if much of the story were a surprise to him. Thus the old Welsh professional interviewer, turning history into good television.

He has a most illustrious legman, the unknighed Michael Barratt, be of the Harold Wilson looks and *Nationwide* long ago - video's answer to Frank Bough. While Sir Haw



stays studio-bound, Michael goes out and about, chatting up Diana's gym mistress here, coaxing an indiscretion from a schoolfriend there. There are no surprises. Those around Prince Charles are more discreet, keeping their anecdotes to themselves.

The Wheldon/Barratt team delivers the royalist goods in a sound, seamless procession. By contrast, *Prince Charles: A Royal Portrait*, made by UPTV, is a shabby affair. It looks as if it was assembled one afternoon as an exercise or is a gaudy 25-minute tourist special kept in the ITN archives in case of disaster. Andrew Gardner

refers from his newscaster days. Even the scrapbook approach needs a well-thought-out thesis, but there are no themes or insights.

What a difference Robert Lacey makes. His video of his book retraces the steps he took when trying to make a full

biography out of the slender life of Diana Spencer. There is more here than you might expect. Her Scots milliner tells much, if not all, as does her Battersea dress designer.

Take a little *Teller* sociology, talk to another royal biographer, Tony Holden, take in a little about the Queen Mother and a lot about Prince Charles, add some remarks from the gym mistress, and (fanfare) Lady Diana's life seems full, cultured, sophisticated and accomplished in a way that, perhaps, the original was not. Never mind. This royal story-telling business is mostly about dreams.

Sometimes it is about nightmares. The royal life of muted independence, truncated individuality and a public private life is not for everybody. Edward, Duke of Windsor, never even learnt the basic rules, which are never give interviews, never cooperate with the title-angle merchants,

never talk to the press, like everyone else. *A King's Story*, also the video of the book, is a lop-sided account of his life, as deceptively as it is disjointed.

The Duke of Windsor helped to make the film and was happy to play puppet to the stuntmasters. He sits again at a desk to provide a full-colour replay of his abdication speech. He lounges in his garden in exile, dropping "indiscretions" like biscuit crumbs. Beside him sits the woman he loves, quietly keeping an eye on the lucrative performance.

There is not a word about his hapless brother Bertie, or his married women friends, nor that nice Mr Hitler. This is royalty as full-blown showbiz, with Orson Welles growing the narration and a Hollywood Ruritanian musical score, all pop and sycophany. They should issue this tape with a sub-text.

Nicholas Wapshot

New releases

This month sees the release of the first batch of video productions from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden: *La Bohème*, *Les Contes d'Hoffman*, and *Frederick Ashton's* ballet, *La fille mal gardée*; Thorn EMI. Further titles will follow.

Meanwhile, Precision Video is putting out a made-for-television version of Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet*, directed by Dennis Potter's brilliant and featuring Rudolf Nureyev.

Among feature films this month, very welcome is *Aparna Sen's* prize-winning and critically acclaimed *36 Chorwings*, a American setting, is being issued by MGM/UA; while *Annie*, with Albert Finney, is an RCA/Columbia release.

Stanley Kubrick's adaptation from Thackeray, *BARRY LYNDON*, may prove a more considerable work than it originally seemed,

while *A Bridge Too Far* makes an interesting contrast with Sir Richard Attenborough's latest, *Gandhi*. Both are from Warner Home Video. CIC Video has a couple of films worth a fresh look: *Francis Ford Coppola's* "art" movie *The Conversation*, and *Alan J. Pakula's* triangle comedy *Staring Over*.

For two expensive and none too popular musicals, video may provide a much-needed revenue. *Pennies From Heaven*, which controversially transposed Dennis Potter's brilliant and featuring Rudolf Nureyev.

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Woody Allen's edgy, allegedly autobiographical comedy, *ANNE HOLLOWAY*, is joining the Warner Home Video catalogue, where it will rub shoulders with more conventional fare such as *Fassbinder*. In a modest way, too, Longman Video has set out to create a library of screen

P.W.

Time for raising the highbrows

A glance at the racks of the average video dealer will reveal one obvious fact: that the great majority of tapes on offer are of recent feature films from the popular mainstream, laced in many cases, with a generous selection of what have come to be called "nasties".

Before considering the trade for this unwelcome state of affairs, one must put in a word on the dealer's behalf. He has to make a living: everyone in the industry agrees that there are too many dealers chasing too little business; and if modish violence pulls in the customers, video shops cannot be altogether blamed for stocking it.

Better promotion may help, as may reducing the prices of classic films to the level at which people might be tempted to buy the tapes rather than rent them. As mentioned in this column last month, Thorn EMI is offering several Ealing comedies at the relatively reasonable price of about £19.50.

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Meanwhile, how to find that varied selection of videos at the local dealer's is for the customer to make his or her preferences known. My suggestion to readers dismayed by the sameness of most video stocks is to keep asking for titles they want: if the demand is obviously there, surely a dealer must eventually respond.

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The following plot came from a reader. She said she was fed up with the limited selection of videos on offer and wanted to know where she could move out of the level of *Jaws* and *Star Wars* and into the films of important directors such as Luis Buñuel and Werner Herzog? She is by no means alone.

And yet among the unambiguously commercial fare and the sexplorers, there is a substantial body of the less accessible Continental cinema. If out

there is to be discovered, the distributor is the tape. *Video Today* can help here as well, since this information is given against each entry and there is a useful cross reference to the distributor's address and telephone number. Get in touch with the distributor and ask for the nearest stockist, stressing how keen you are to get hold of the tape and what a job you have had doing so.

Peter Waymark

PREVIEW Theatre

Hurrah for jolly hockey sticks

Daisy in *Daisy Pulls It Off*, which opens at the Globe Theatre on Monday, wins a scholarship from her elementary school to that grand public school the Grangewood College for Young Ladies. Quite rightly, the other girls view her with suspicion. "Who is this Daisy girl and what does one know about her? She's bound to be absolutely frightened."

You would have thought so, especially as she is top of the form and an absolute wizard on the hockey field. Positively giddy. But no, she is the stuff of which true heroines are made, the epitome of the virtues extolled by Angela Brazil in her school books on which this play is based.

Daisy Pulls It Off is a new play by Denise Deegan, who failed to match Daisy's school achievements, failing her 11-plus and leaving secondary modern school at 15. Her affectionate send up of the world of the Angela Brazil novels, set in the 1920s, has already had a short run at the Nuffield Theatre, Southampton. Directed by David Gilmore, it arrives in London presented by Andrew Lloyd Webber in his first solo production in the West End.

Lloyd Webber, who has consistently shown a magic theatrical touch, has put about £150,000 into the venture, and has provided the Globe with a revolving stage in order to display the variety of activities which go to make up an ordinary term at a girl's public school - hockey matches, dorm feasts and cliff rescues.

Denise Deegan, aged 36, was brought up in Covent Garden, daughter of a wallpaper salesman and typist. She hated school, achieved one O level in English literature after attending evening classes, and then trained in stage management at the East 15 acting school. She worked for a succession of theatre companies, occasionally writing a play, and while at Loughborough as a stage manager, wrote *Daisy Pulls It Off*. Watching audience reactions from backstage taught her that clever, literary writing did not work.

Her first play to be performed was *The Project at the Little Theatre Club*, London, in 1971, and next was *The One and Only Wondrous Legends Show*.

She sent *Daisy Pulls It Off* to various managers before it was finally accepted by the Nuffield Theatre, and subsequently heard the news of its West End transfer on the day she received a rejection slip from the Royal Court Theatre. Positively a case of winning through, showing all the determination of her character Daisy.

The cast appears to be particularly well qualified to occupy the staff room at Grangewood College. Alexandra Mathie, who plays Daisy, trained as a physical education teacher and played that character-forming sport lacrosse at international level; Rosalind Adler, as the "firm but fair" Miss Granville, Dexter's production, Diana Rigg's Mrs Hushabye, and even her Eliza Doolittle, Rita Harrison makes a sensible and articulate Sholto, and Rosemary Harris, Paxton Whiteman and Simon Ward make the comic scenes a real treat.

NOISES OFF
Savoy (033 8283)
Mon-Fri 7.45pm, matinée Sat 8pm and Sun 8.30pm

Noel Coward bounces back into musicals with a splendidly breezy Ambassador Sally Adams, the hostess with the mostess, in this often comic but immensely enjoyable Irving Berlin classic of 1930.

CHARLEY'S AUNT
Aldwych (033 5404)
Mon-Fri 7.30pm, Sat 8pm and 8.30pm; Wed matinée 8.30pm and Sun 8.30pm

Griff Rhys Jones and his excellent supporting cast transfer joyously up West from their sell-out at the Lyric, Hammersmith. One of the best Aunt ever.

CRYSTAL CLEAR
Wyndham (033 3028)
Mon-Fri 8.15pm, Sat 8.30pm and 8.30pm; matinée Wed 8pm and 8.30pm; matinée Wed at 2.30pm

Intensely moving account of a triangular relationship, showing how allegiances shift when one of the partners goes blind. Text and production by Phil Young and Peter Phillips; Michael McDonagh and Peter Barratt make the great

and a gallant performance by Christopher Warman.

Critics' choice
triumph for the collective method yet seen on the British stage.

HEARTBREAK HOUSE
Haymarket (033 9832)
Daisy at 7.30pm; matinée Wed and Sat at 2.30pm

Shaw's wry, poetic picture of "civilized" Europe pre-1914, lovingly brought to life in John Dexter's production. Diana Rigg's Mrs Hushabye, and even her Eliza Doolittle, Rita Harrison makes a sensible and articulate Sholto, and Rosemary Harris, Paxton Whiteman and Simon Ward make the comic scenes a real treat.

NOISES OFF
Savoy (033 8283)

Mon-Fri 7.45pm, Sat at 8pm and 8.30pm; matinée Wed at 8pm

The funniest farce for years, Michael Frayn's brilliantly contrived complex of on-stage disasters and backstage dramas is still keeping houses full and audiences helpless with laughter after its first cast-change. Phyllida Law, Benjamin Whitrow and the rest of Michael Blakemore's crack company make it the best of both worlds, the commercial hit and the connoisseur's classic.

THE REAL THING
Strand (033 2660)

Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm and 8.30pm; matinée Wed at 2.30pm

Highly uncharismatic play by Tom Stoppard, starring Roger Rees as a successful playwright, who discovers true love at the cost of his menses, a fatigued protagonist, despite much ingenuity, some marvellous



New girl: Alexandra Mathie as Daisy in *Daisy Pulls It Off*, at the Globe

writing and a gallant performance by Christopher Warman.

THE RIVALS
Oliver (0232 522252)

April 9 at 7.15pm, April 20 at 2pm and 7.15pm

Peter Wood's sparkling revival of Sheridan's comedy of two sisters as a right-wing backbench Charles II's England, with Geraldine McEwan as a wily but poignantly naive Mrs Maloney, Sir Michael Hordern, gouty and fractious, Patrick Ryecart as a witty hero and Tim Curry as the Devonshire squire bringing a fresh farmyard air to the world of the minuscule.

VICTORY
Royal Court (030 1745)

Daisy at 8pm; matinée Sat at 8pm

Howard Barker's savagely study of a right-wing backbench Charles II's England taking its revenge on the Puritans. Difficult and often mephitic, but there are many rewards: superbly seaborne writing, fine performances by Julia Covington and Nigel Terry, and Danny Boyle's excellent epic production.

YAKETY YAK!
Astoria (037 6565)

Mon-Thurs at 8pm, Fri 8.30pm and 9.15pm, Sat at 8pm and 9pm; matinée Thurs at 2.30pm

Robert Walker gets more than a little right in his recreation of 1950s America, a musical entertainment based on the rock songs of Jerry Leiber and Mike Stoller. Much more successful than Ned Sherrin's similar venture with *Only in America*, it is nevertheless hardly a West Side Story. The pleasure is in the songs, chosen with imagination and wit, the rockabilly and rock 'n' roll of the 1950s, the gags, the comedy, the songs, the characters, the music, the fun.

LIVERPOOL: Playhouse (031 8363 8833); Skirmishes by Catherine Haynes, Final performances today, 4pm and 8pm. Return of the highly successful drama of two sisters who argue and watch over their dying mother. Directed by Bill Morrison, with Val Liley and Rachael Bell.

PLAYHOUSE STUDIO: Red Devils by Debbie Horsfield, Final performance today, 7.45pm.

Premiere of work by the Playhouse's resident writer, in which four footloose crazy girls, drawn from the 1970 Cup Final.

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